

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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BEVERIDGE FAD AGAIN DEFEATED.

Congress adjourns this week without having acted on Senator Beveridge's bill to put the date on all meat cans and packages. The Senate refused even to let Mr. Beveridge ride his hobby for political purposes, and after his "blow-off" of last week on this subject he subsided for the session. He did not even attempt to bring up the bill to put the cost of inspection on the packers. It became more evident as the session neared its end that the whole thing was another Beveridge "grandstand play" for political use in the coming campaign."

CANADIAN PORK AND TRICHINAE.

As a result of charges made by the meat inspector of Port Arthur, Ontario, that pork from Winnipeg, Manitoba, abattoirs was infected with trichinae, officials of the Winnipeg slaughtering establishments went to Port Arthur to investigate. It is alleged that this is the first time such a charge has ever been made. The board of health of the province of Ontario has been left to investigate the matter thoroughly.

ONE STOCK YARDS FOR LOUISVILLE.

Arrangements for the consolidation of the two stock yards companies of Louisville, Ky., were completed last week, and the city will hereafter have one receiving center for livestock instead of two. The Bourbon Stock Yards Company has absorbed the Central Stock Yards Company and the Central yards will be abandoned. L. F. Swift was president of the Central company. Oscar Fenley is the head of the company which now operates the only yards.

ALLEGED MISBRANDED BEEF EXTRACT.

Two agents of packers were charged under the Pennsylvania State food law this week with selling misbranded beef extract and tomato bouillon. The question came up over the matter of branding different grades of extract. The packers contended that the price at which the goods sold should be sufficient evidence that they were second quality. The State maintained that it was misbranding not to state specifically that the stuff sold was not the first quality put up by these companies. They went under different names, but the label did not specifically say, "First quality" and "Second quality." The extract complained of was made from cured or corned beef liquor.

PACKINGHOUSE CONDITIONS NEARLY IDEAL

At a conference of Government meat inspectors held this week at Chicago, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson made the statement to the daily newspapers that American packinghouses under Government inspection are the finest in the world, and that our packinghouse conditions are now so nearly perfect in every point as to be almost ideal. This declaration was made after personal inspection of the plants throughout the country by the Secretary, and after hearing reports from his great army of inspectors.

The occasion which called Secretary Wilson to Chicago was the annual conference of the meat inspectors of the Government service. Once each year since the enforcement of the new Federal meat inspection law the inspectors in charge of the hundreds of stations throughout the country have come together for consultation with their superiors and with each other. Each conference has found the service in better shape and the packinghouse industry more nearly what the most fastidious fault-finder would have it.

After Tuesday's session of the conference Secretary Wilson said: "We are more than delighted with the reports. We expected that they would be favorable, but their tone has exceeded our expectations. The packinghouses everywhere are in better condition than ever before and a few additional changes will bring them as close to the ideal as can be demanded of a commercial business."

Says Law Needs No Changes.

Another remark by Secretary Wilson might have been taken as significant, coming so soon after the latest effort of Senator Beveridge to amend the law to compel the dating of all meat cans and packages. Secretary Wilson said: "The laws seem to be adequate in every way, and I can see no change in them that would work for improvement of conditions." He added: "And they are being enforced as effectively as possible with the development of the system of public protection."

Concerning the necessity for State and city inspection to reach those locally-killed and locally-consumed meats which are not Government-inspected, Secretary Wilson said: "Much of the responsibility for the sale of diseased beefes must be assumed by the individual States. We cannot touch plants that don't transact interstate business, and with tuberculosis on the increase every pre-

caution against its entrance to the markets must be taken. It would be well if some of the States would pay greater attention to this branch of public protection."

No products of this sort get past the Government inspection, which watches all interstate and foreign trade, and are consumed entirely in the neighborhood where they are killed. The movement for local inspection is rapidly reducing such traffic, however.

Among those in attendance at the Chicago conference were Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and head of the meat inspection service; Dr. J. R. Mohler, pathologist; Dr. Marion Dorset, biochemist; Dr. R. F. Steddom, chief of the inspection division; Dr. A. F. Behnke, associate chief of the inspection division; Dr. W. H. Smith, associate chief of the inspection division, and C. C. Carroll, secretary to Dr. Melvin.

UNION ABATTOIR AT AUGUSTA, GA.

The butchers of Augusta, Ga., have held a meeting with the Board of Health of that city, at which plans were discussed toward forming a stock company to establish an abattoir. This abattoir is to be used instead of the numerous private slaughterhouses. This will facilitate the inspection service which the city is planning to maintain. It is also desired to make shipments of meat outside of Georgia, and this cannot be done unless Federal inspection is maintained at the slaughtering establishments. By housing the entire outfit under one roof it is believed the whole business can be better maintained and the inspection service greatly facilitated.

FOOD LAW GUARANTY NUMBERS.

The Federal Board of Food & Drug Inspection has issued food inspection decision number 96, giving details concerning the issuance of serial numbers to manufacturers who wish to register their products under the food law. The abuse of the so-called guaranty by manufacturers caused its withdrawal by the Government, which now issues the serial number in such a way that it is plainly understood the guaranty is given by the manufacturer, not the Government. This law does not apply to meat products, which come under the meat inspection law, and when inspected are guaranteed by the Government.

BUYING A PACKING PLANT

Some Things the Prospective Purchaser Should Ask About

A well-located and properly-run packing-house is a good investment for any business man. In spite of unfavorable conditions of supply and demand, and of the many annoyances and harassments to which the meat packer is subjected by "yellow" newspapers, politicians and other busybodies, a good packing plant is a good proposition for the man who knows how to run it and is willing to hustle.

But no business man, whether he is an experienced packer or not, should take over a packinghouse proposition until he has fully investigated the conditions surrounding it. There are a whole lot of things that might not occur to a prospective purchaser to ask about, and yet these things are most important for him to know. Going into the question of buying a packinghouse of which you know nothing at all, did it ever strike you what a whole lot the seller should know and how much more the prospective buyer should be able to ask, and which is certainly his (the buyer's) right to ask?

Covering the situation referred to, the prospective buyer, having looked over the plant, asks the following questions and demands satisfactory answers:

Questions to Be Asked.

What is the lowest figure you will accept in cash, or say, half down and the balance to be mutually arranged?

What is the fire insurance rate on the house proper, also on the contents?

What taxes are liable to be assessed against the property?

Is the title to the property, and also the right of way thereto from the public highway, clean and unquestioned?

Can such title be, or will it be, guaranteed by a reliable guarantee company?

Is the ground on which the plant proper, the outbuildings, side tracks, cattle and hog pens, etc., are located, owned by the present proprietor of the buildings, or is it leased by him?

Is the house within the city limits, and if not, where is it? Under what jurisdiction?

Do you believe the citizens of your town desire the plant in operation?

Do you think, if fairly and squarely treated, the citizens would patronize the house?

Does the city sewage empty into the river above—that is, up stream—or below the packinghouse?

Is the water from the river usable for all purposes? Have you an analysis thereof?

What are the opportunities and conveniences, if any, for putting up natural ice and at what cost?

What does the railroad charge for icing cars? Can cars be leased reasonably cheap?

What is the price of mine run coal, also slack, delivered at plant?

Are there any switching charges on incoming or outgoing freight? If so, how much?

Have you wells on the premises sufficient to supply water for steam, pickle requirements, etc.?

Is such water acceptable for all purposes? If not, why not?

What capacity is your refrigerating ma-

chine, and is it brine or direct expansion? Of what make? And in what condition?

Are the boilers of sufficient capacity for the plant, and will they stand inspection?

Is there any possibility of certain citizens raising any complaint about the plant being a nuisance?

Has the Plant Enough Cooler Room?

What is the cooler capacity of the plant—hogs, cattle and sheep—all or each? By cooler capacity is meant how many animals can the plant take care of on a daily killing basis of five and one-half days per week.

What cellar capacity is there, also cold storage? State in cubic feet.

Is your town much of a sausage consuming town?

What is the population of the town and percentages of nationalities? What industries are there, and of what size? Are there any public institutions and of what size?

Are there any collectors of butchers' fats, etc., or rendering establishments in your town?

What outside packing concerns sell in your town?

What is the size of the surrounding towns, and how near are they and how many?

How are the country roads leading into your town? Can livestock be wagoned or driven in without much trouble or inconvenience at all times of the year?

How is the surrounding country fixed as to hogs, cattle and sheep; that is, in what quantities and of what quality?

Any wagons, horses, harness, etc., belonging to the plant? Are there any barns and sheds? Any ice house attached?

Is the railroad operating the spur to the plant friendly and willing to co-operate?

Does the house own any refrigerator cars? If so, on what basis?

Does the river ever rise above the level of the lowest cellar in the plant?

In what condition are the pumps and the machinery in general?

Is there telegraph and telephone connection with the plant, and on what basis?

Will your local banks loan money on product or property, and at what rate of interest?

Have you a complete lard and fertilizer outfit?

Does the plant own any wholesale or retail market in the town other than at the packinghouse?

Is the town under the rule of labor organizations?

Does the property run to and include the bank of a river or other navigable water?

Could additional land be bought or leased reasonably cheap?

Are there many saloons and cheap restaurants demanding cheap goods for free and cheap lunches in your town?

Have you any record of temperatures obtained when the plant was in operation?

Can or would past operators of the plant express an opinion concerning it, or can old employees be interviewed?

If the seller can give the information called for by these queries, the prospective buyer should certainly know what he is about when he makes the deal.

PITTSBURG PACKING IMPROVEMENTS.

During the recent monetary crisis no industry in the country held its own equal to the meat packing business. The hog crop was the largest in years, and heavy receipts at the various packing points were taken hold of freely, and the farmer got his money as speedily as in the most prosperous years—cash down at the scales.

The packers gave steady employment to a larger number of men, even, than was employed the previous winter. Pittsburg has offered a specially marked example of this confident attitude. When clearing house checks were taking the place of currency, and imports of gold were anxiously expected, the management of The Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company showed their confidence in the future by making large additions to their plant, which are just now completed.

When the plant was re-built some five years ago the packinghouse was put up on such an extensive scale that it was thought a generation would have passed before additional space would be required. But the various provision departments, particularly that of smoked meats, have been doubling their output right along, and there was nothing for it but to build.

The packing room has been removed from the third floor to new quarters on the first floor, where eight cars can be switched to the platform for loading. Adjoining is platform space for loading wagons, the local demands necessitating the use of 250 horses, and as the grades in Pittsburg are very heavy, it requires powerful and well cared for horses to do the work. The company claims to have the finest stable of horses in the country.

The packing and shipping departments are now on the first floor and can be operated on a more satisfactory and economical basis. The enormous demand for the well-known Crescent brand of smoked meats necessitated additional smokehouses. Six more have been added, which increases the smokehouse capacity to 5,000 hams and 7,000 pieces of bacon daily. On the packing floor the smoked meat room is located, and it can hold 2,500 hams and 3,000 pieces of bacon.

On the third floor a new hog cooler has been built to take care of 800 hogs, also four lard tanks have been added. On the same floor a cooler for packing sausage has been built, capable of holding 100,000 lbs. of sausage ready for shipment.

The engineering equipment has been augmented by one 200 K. W. generator with 300 H. P. Voll engine, two 100-ton ice machines, and 500 H. P. boilers of the B. and W. type, which will increase the power to 400 tons refrigeration, giving a total of 600 K. W. machines. Three thousand hogs can now be killed and taken care of daily.

The company is building a branch house at Cumberland, Md., which when completed will be one of the best equipped and most up-to-date distributing houses in the State. The rapidity with which these large additions and improvements were planned and carried to a successful issue is characteristic of the present energetic and far-seeing management. The officers of the company are S. W. Allerton, president; Simon O'Donnell, vice-president; W. D. Craven, general manager; J. F. Howley, treasurer and secretary.

UTILIZATION OF GARBAGE

Modern Methods of Reduction and Uses of Tankage.

By Geo. E. Dyck, B. Sc., Formerly Superintendent Chicago Reduction Co.

The recognition of the value of and necessity for more stringent hygienic measures in large municipalities has led to investigations of various methods for the disposal and destruction of city garbage. Very extensive operations for this purpose have been installed in Europe, while this country has been quick to follow suit by the adoption of methods which are hygienic as well as commercially productive.

It is the purpose of this article to give an account of the processes involved and methods pursued with regard to the utilization of garbage at Chicago, where possibly the largest factory of its kind, that of the Chicago Reduction Company, has now been in operation for a sufficient length of time to furnish data for future installations.

Receiving.

While ordinances with regard to the sorting of garbage in the households are easily

cannot be refused acceptance nor cancelled, a contract with the city of Chicago to that effect governing such delivery.

From actual experience it has been proven that the Jeffrey steel-bushed chain has given most satisfactory services with the strain of continuous runs of nearly twenty-four hours each day, carrying an average of about three hundred tons of raw garbage to the top of the receiving building, emptying there onto the picking tables.

The purpose of these picking tables is a final sorting out of such rubbish as crockery, tin-cans, wood, etc. These tables, of the Jeffrey ice-chain type, with "G" attachments for wooden flights about three feet in width, move at a low speed before a set of laborers, who are sorting the rubbish mentioned from the garbage proper, which latter then drops into the crushers at the end of these tables.

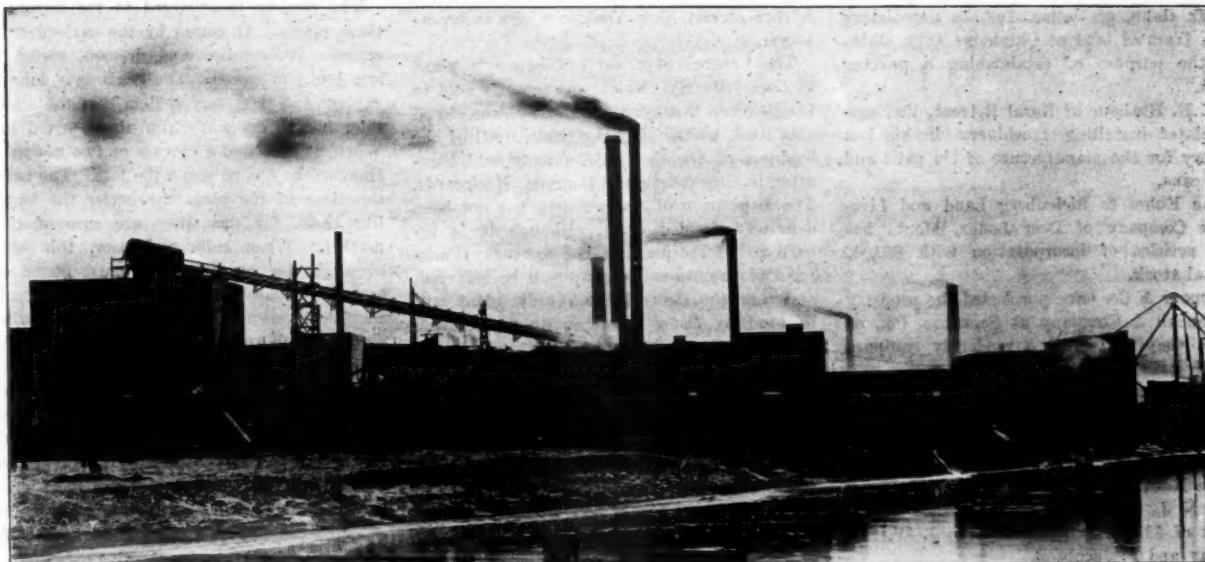
By garbage proper is understood such veget-

erated, special arrangements had to be resorted to with regard to the cage construction of the crushers, until now more satisfactory comminution is obtained and is still being developed.

It is not advisable to pulverize the raw garbage, as may seem advantageous at first glance, since such a procedure would necessarily incur the loss of the finer particles during the drying process, partly by being carried off through the dryers and out of the stack and partly by the burning, fat and all, of still more in contact with the hot furnace gases. What may be termed a rough-granulated condition is probably the most advantageous disintegration desirable, and such has been fully achieved by these crushers.

Drying.

After comminution the crushed garbage issues onto a horizontal table conveyor of the Jeffrey ice-chain type, emptying at the other end into the boots of a pair of steep-pin, continuous Jeffrey bucket conveyors, whence it is carried up onto the feeding floor of the dryer building. The six dryers are of the automatic direct-heat type, built by the



VIEW OF THE PLANT OF THE CHICAGO REDUCTION COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

drawn and as easily disregarded, the same arrives at the unloading dock as a comparatively uniform mixture, and in iron boxes fitted to suitably constructed wagon beds during the day time, while like boxes on boats are unloaded during the night. Boom derricks, operated by Lambert hoisting machines, transfer the boxes to the dumping pit, where the contents are emptied by turning the boxes over by a special cable arrangement.

These dumping pits are huge elevator boots connecting with a powerful chain and bucket elevator of the Jeffrey type. It is evident that the strain on this bucket elevator, lifting the wet garbage approximately thirty feet up, must be excessively large; it was, therefore, the intention of the constructors to spare neither efforts nor cost for installation to insure the greatest durability coupled with least chances for a break-down. For it must be remembered that, unlike most of all other manufacturers, the raw incoming material

table and animal waste material as is liable to decomposition. It may likewise be stated here that the power at these works is extraneous, furnished by an electric power company and converted into driving power by more than thirty individual motors, installed for the best convenience of the respective machinery they are intended to drive.

Crushing.

The comminution of the raw material, before the further treatments of drying and extraction, is paramount with economic operation and, therefore, received a great deal of forethought on the part of the management, before the type of crusher to be used was definitely decided upon.

It became apparent then that the principle embodiment in the Williams crusher has all the advantages which must combine for the disintegration of such a variegated and exceedingly obstinate material as raw garbage. Moreover, owing to the unique and peculiar mechanical condition of the substance to be

American Process Company of New York, the heat being supplied from furnaces provided with the automatic underfeed Jones stoker. The capacity of the furnaces determines that of the dryers to a large extent, while the remainder of the installation exerts also a decided influence as to the drying capacity.

Experience has shown these dryers to be most economical and efficient in the drying of such complex material as garbage. As the material enters the dryers with a moisture content of about 72 per cent., there is no reasonable chance for the burning away of any portion thereof in contact with the furnace heat which also enters here, while the drying material is thoroughly stirred and partially broken up by the rotating motion of the dryers themselves. This motion, in conjunction with properly adjusted shelves, finally discharges the dried garbage at about 10 to 12 per cent. of moisture, which is amply

(Continued on page 35.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

The sausage factory of F. F. Fox, at Meriden, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

It is reported that the Cudahy Packing Company will open a branch house at Beloit, Kan.

The sausage factory of the Eastern Market Company at Denver, Colo., has been damaged by fire.

Boeck & Company have received a permit for the erection of their new packing plant at Burlington, Ia.

The Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage Co., Walla Walla, Wash., has increased its capital stock to \$150,000.

About \$20,000 is to be expended by the Searcy Cotton Oil Company, Searcy, Ark., in improving its plant.

The tannery of Green & Hickey at Wintchendon, Mass., has been damaged to the extent of \$15,000 by fire.

The Morton-Gregson packing plant at Nebraska City, Neb., which has been closed for repairs, has resumed operations.

The Keystone Leather Company, Camden, N. J., is preparing to make extensive additions to its factory at 1616 Broadway.

Max Hahn, of Dallas, Tex., is negotiating for a tract of land at Oklahoma City, Okla., for the purpose of establishing a packing plant.

W. H. Hushour of Rural Retreat, Va., contemplates installing machinery in his box factory for the manufacture of tin pails and lard cans.

The Kohrs & Bielenberg Land and Livestock Company of Deer Lodge, Mont., has filed articles of incorporation with \$20,000 capital stock.

Armour & Co. have purchased the property of Connell & Company at Scranton, Pa., on which they will erect a modernly equipped branch house.

B. Lawrence, E. H. Ille and other prominent butchers at Augusta, Ga., contemplate organizing a company for the purpose of erecting an abattoir.

The Newark Leather Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has been chartered with a capital stock of \$2,000 by A. H. Adams, J. W. McCarthy and F. Jacobson.

The Old Dominion Hide and Fur Company of Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Leon Bear, B. Bear and C. E. Straus, Jr.

The new branch house of Morris & Company at Waterbury, Conn., is being equipped with several thousand feet of overhead tracks for the transportation of meats.

The Ione Land and Cattle Company, of Cheyenne, Wyo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 by H. Plunkett, A. Gilchrist and F. R. Boughton.

The box factory belonging to Morris & Company at Chicago, Ill., was destroyed by fire on May 25. More than 2,000,000 feet of lumber and 150,000 empty lard pails were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000.

Thompson's Carbolic Soap Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by G. H. Thompson and G. H. Thompson, Jr., East Orange, N. J., and J. C. Heineman, 602 Monroe street, Brooklyn.

The Muskeetoil Specialty Company, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture soaps,

etc. H. M. Browne, F. W. Mills and E. J. Firhan, of 154 Nassau street, are the incorporators.

The Harlem Live Poultry Protective Association of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$14,000 by L. Werner, 422 East 103d street, A. Newmark, 417 East 109th street, and S. Lehman, 428 East 105th street.

The United States Leather Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 1. The Central Leather Company also has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred, payable July 1.

The schedules in bankruptcy of Buchanan's Soaps Corporation, 225 Fifth avenue, New York City, N. Y., of which Daniel J. Sully was president, show liabilities of \$118,651 and nominal assets \$32,818. A note of Daniel J. Sully for \$6,360 is among the assets.

The Winslow Brothers & Smith Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture leather, hides, skins, etc. F. B. Baker, Rye, N. Y.; W. N. Smith and L. Smith, of 12 Spruce street, New York, are the incorporators.

The Central Stockyards Company's plant at Louisville, Ky., which was recently sold to the Bourbon Stockyards Company, was closed this week to the shipping trade. All of the business of the Central Company will hereafter be directed to the Bourbon Stockyards. The disposition of the property has not been definitely decided upon, although it is reported that the plant of the Kentucky Packing and Provision Company will be enlarged, and that the Central Stockyards' plant will be used by them for receiving and storing cattle for the packing plant.

REFRIGERATION AND POULTRY.

Refrigeration has done even more for the poultry business than for dressed meat, says the Breeders' Gazette. Time was, and not so very long ago, when it was either a feast or a famine in the poultry trade at all the great centers of collection and distribution. Now it is an even supply all the year around. Cold storage, refrigeration, chilling, freezing, call it what you will, makes this possible, and merchants are enabled to pay full prices at every season of the year, knowing that if they buy in the fall they can place the young fresh stock before their customers in the spring and early summer in about the same shape they stored it in—that is, without any material change.

There are two seasons in the poultry trade. One begins about June 1 and lasts until after Thanksgiving. The other begins about the first of the year and lasts until warm weather. Oddly enough during the spring trade and more especially toward the end of Lent all the fancy poultry comes from the freezers, having been put away in the fall, when far more than enough was coming to every wholesale mart in the country. If it were not for the freezers poultry would not at that season be worth anything, in a material sort of way, but the ice permits the merchants to buy and store and hence the great profit in the product of the business hen.

All sorts of high-quality poultry is always high-priced nowadays—ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, squabs, what not—and the range between the best grades and the common stuff is getting wider day by day and year by year. In by-gone times the live chickens had to be shipped to the big cities and disposed of there for some sort of a price. Now there are killing plants all over the country where the killing and dressing are done and the carcasses stored, after grading, in the cold chambers.

In various sections of the east values are regulated by the figures current in the wholesale markets of the principal cities, and vary much more than they do out here in the corn belt. In Chicago there is a steady inquiry for all standard grades; in the older east certain districts require certain sorts and seem willing to pay fancy prices for them, while often apparently letting other fine grades go a-begging. Take the state of Iowa as an example. At Clarinda and Keokuk, among the points which might be named, there are splendidly equipped plants for the killing, dressing, grading and storing of poultry of all sorts. At Omaha there is another immense plant and so it goes all over the west.

The poultry is delivered to the buyers at these places. It comes by the carload or in crates. It is killed and dressed, sorted off into lots and stored. The grading is done by experts and it is very seldom that the wholesaler has to make a claim about mixed lots. When he does find a carcass or two not up to standard he has to stand the loss. The better the class of the birds the better the buyers like them, for then they are sure of their market. When culs and poor, thin stock comes in for handling they must go on the bargain counter—the purchaser practically naming his own price. It is wonderful where so much poor truck comes from.

It is a continual source of astonishment to note how some chickens have been kept—such miserable scrawny things they are when the feathers are pulled off them. But with the rag, tag and bobtail we need not deal here. In all large lots of even the highest grade poultry there is always a certain percentage of cul stock and that must be disposed of for what it will bring, irrespective of what it cost.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Experts in every branch of the packing house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

PROPOSAL

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., May 25, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city, at such times as may be required before July 31, 1908, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., June 5, 1908. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened June 5, 1908," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

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erick Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company, Chicago.

HIGH BEEF AND CORN

The beef price situation as it exists to-day has a peculiar yet distinct individuality. And it is due to its peculiarity that the situation has been misinterpreted. Aside from any seasonal influence which may and does account to a degree for the shortage of beef cattle, the situation is about as follows:

The retailer claims that the consumptive demand for beef is falling away to a remarkable extent, and attributes the lessening consumption to the high prices which prevail. The consumer blames the retailer and the retailer in turn—if he be not familiar with the situation—blames the packer, and is inclined to accuse him of arbitrarily raising prices.

The packer in turn is between the devil and the deep sea—the cattle feeder and the retailer. The feeder has been letting his cattle go to grass rather than fatten them on corn, when that commodity has been bringing him a price which pays him a profit greater than he could realize on his fattened stock. In this situation the packer must content himself with a limited supply of mediocre grass-fed cattle which the retail trade refuses, or a few fed cattle for which he has to pay a fancy price on the hoof. This price is such that when it comes to marketing the dressed beef the packer is forced to accept a figure much below the actual cost to him.

The situation is aggravated by the endeavors of the sensational press to stir up dissension and discontent by pitting the consumer against the retailer and the retailer against the packer. They stop here and do not seek to ascertain the real seat of the difficulty.

King Corn must shoulder most of these high price responsibilities just now. To the high price of this staple must be attributed the shortage in fed cattle and the high price of beef. A group of grain speculators have forced up the price of corn until at the end of the current week it reached the top notch figure for the year. And what has been the result? Corn from Western points has been rushed to the Chicago market by the hundreds of carloads for delivery on May contracts, so as to get in on the top figures. Corn, corn and then more corn has been whirled away from under the nose of the anticipating steer and bumped over the railroads into Chicago at break-neck speed to fetch a profit to the farmer larger than that which under normal conditions he would have taken on his corn-fed cattle when marketed. It is a quick profit as well as a fat one, and the cattle are deprived of the corn or those that are fattened are held at a price which assures to the packer a big loss on his dressed beef, and causes the difficulty with retailer and consumer.

A glance at figures for last week illustrates the point in question. Cattle receipts at Chicago last week were 43,265 head, as against 60,580 head for the corresponding week last year, and 60,034 for the same week in 1906. Here we have a falling off of approximately 20,000 head in one week. The figures for the month to May 25 are 164,727 head, as against 200,579 head for a similar period last year.

These figures show the effect on the beef supply of the high price of corn and other contributing causes. They are certainly worth study and assimilation by all parties concerned—especially the retailer—for a more complete and thorough understanding of the situation.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

The convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Louisville, fully reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, should result in permanent benefit to all concerned in the industry. There was enough said in the hearing of those attendant upon the sessions of the convention to afford food for serious thought during the coming year, and to inspire a determination to put into execution the resolutions there formally and informally adopted.

The South can consume the entire yield of its cottonseed products industry if it is taught how to do so—and it seems to be up to the oil mill men to do the teaching. And what is even better, in consuming its products at home it is enriching its soil and improving the condition of its livestock, and making its population healthier and happier and better off in every way. And if that is not enough, the trade can develop a foreign market which will take more than it seems possible for it to produce, and at a good profit, provided strict business methods are adopted and adhered to by the producer, the shipper and the foreign buyer.

The Louisville convention was illuminating in more ways than one. It is not surprising that the Association good-naturedly ignored the lying slanders of jealous olive oil rivals in California. It could afford to laugh at such flea-bites.

CREDIT FOR THE WORK

A resolution was passed by the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in convention at Louisville last week thanking various Senators and Members of Congress for their aid in inducing Congress to restore the appropriation for investigating foreign markets which had been reduced in committee. While these thanks were widely extended, it is only justice to give credit where it is really due.

The Senate fixed the appropriation for the Bureau of Manufactures at \$50,000, and the House cut it down to \$35,000, which would have resulted in the discharge of several of the special agents for lack of funds. The trade appealed to various members of Congress to aid in restoring the appropriation. Investigation develops the fact that had it not been for the constant watchfulness and strenuous efforts of Congressman Burleson of Texas, aided in the Senate chiefly by Senator Overman, the appropriation might not have been restored.

The Texas cottonseed products people have reason to be proud of the way Mr. Burleson stood by their cause while others were absent from their posts. It may be added, however, that Agent Perkins stood small chance of being recalled in any event, thanks to the interest of his chief in the work.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

COST OF SEASON'S HOG PACKING.

On a season's run, from the first day of November to the last day of April, of 42,063 hogs killed and cut, the following costs obtained: Boxes, \$1,413; cooperage, \$6,262.34; expense, \$1,990.20; fuel, \$1,470.41; insurance, \$1,986.26; ice, \$1,540.58; labor, \$19,775.14; rent, \$3,737.18; salt and saltpeter, \$3,583.02; telegraph, \$305.08. The following summer season's run of 52,012 hogs cost \$65,902.95.

AN INSULATING COMPOUND.

The following composition is being used in Germany as a new insulating material. It possesses a high specific resistance, and is almost incombustible. One hundred parts of mineral pitch are dissolved in 20 parts of a volatile solvent, such, for example, as benzine, and from 25 to 75 parts of this solution are added to 100 parts of finely ground asbestos. The mixture is then submitted to very great pressure and is dried at a low temperature to expel the whole of the solvent.

VALUABLE BONELESS HAM RECIPE.

Boneless ham for stuffing in beef bungs will trim—that is, lose in trimming into shape from cutting floor condition—about 24 per cent., which trimmings, however, make first-class sausage meat. To make a really fine boneless ham, fresh, well-trimmed boneless ham butts must be used, and these put in a dry cure for about 45 days before stuffing.

The cure is as follows: To each 100 pounds of butts use 4 pounds fine salt, 1 pound of sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter, 4½ ounces red pepper, 1½ ounces pimento, 1½ ounces cinnamon and 1½ ounces cardamom. The meats should be thoroughly rubbed with the mixture and uniformly treated and packed tight. When ready to stuff add per 100 pounds of meat, 2½ ounces red pepper, 1½ ounces pimento, 1½ ounces cinnamon and 1½ ounces cardamom. Hang in dry room for 60 days at a temperature of 50° F.

FIGURING DRESSED BEEF COST.

There are numerous ways of figuring cost of dressed beef. The following is given by one expert as being correct; whether it is or not is a question. For instance, a steer weighing 1,200 lbs. costs seven cents on foot, or \$84. Credits are given as follows: Hide, 84 lbs. at 7c., \$5.88. Tallow, 50 lbs. at 4c., \$2. Tongue, 25c. Total, \$8.13. This leaves the cost of steer \$75.87.

Fifty-eight per cent. of dressed beef equals 696 lbs., which divided into net cost of beef, makes the dressed beef stand the packer \$10.90 per cwt. Balance of offal is to cover total expense of the house. The 58 per cent. of meat consists of chuck, rib, loin, round, flank, plate and shank. Some 50 lbs. in tallow, kidneys, canning meat, tankage and loss

is represented in cutting into the above cuts.

Another method is to figure killing, chilling and other expenses, \$1.10 per head, added to the cost of the bullock. Credits: Tallow, 40 lbs.; casings, 40c.; tongue, 40c.; bone, 20c.; hide, 65 lbs., on a 1,000 lb. steer.

PICKLE STRENGTH AND INGREDIENTS.

A gallon of water containing ½ lb. salt dissolved makes a pickle of 25 degree strength; 65-100 lb. salt, 30°; 9-10 lb. salt, 40°; 1¼ lb., 50°; 1-2-5 lbs., 60°; 1¾ lbs., 70°; 2 lbs., 80°; 2½ lbs., 90°; 2½ lbs., 100° on salometer. Twenty-two pounds salt, 6 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. saltpeter and 10 gallons of water makes a pickle about 96°, or 1.205 density. A pickle consisting of 18 lbs. salt, 6 lbs. sugar, ½ lb. boric acid and 10 gallons water, tests 76° and shows a density of 1.152.

Pumping pickle should never under any circumstances be under full strength; in fact, it should be over 5 to 10°. To be absolutely correct, 2.616 lbs. of pure salt is required per gallon of water to test 100° on salometer.

The following pickle is highly recommended by a curer of fancy meats: To each tierce of 300 lbs. meats use 20 lbs. English salt, 12 ozs. saltpeter, 4½ lbs. sugar, to which is added 4 ozs. juniper berries, 1 oz. whole pepper, 1 oz. allspice and 1 oz. cloves. The spices are boiled and the liquid added cold to water necessary to fill the tierce.

BERLINER BLOOD SAUSAGE.

The manufacture of Berliner blood sausage, not being limited to any season of the year, is as follows: To fifty pounds of suitable filler add 35 pounds of raw and solid bacon, 8 pounds of back fat-skins, and 7 pounds of fresh hog blood. The bacon should be cut into very small cubes and sealed with boiling water; the skin is next added, and finally the blood, which should, however, be run through a strainer to insure uniformity of the entire mass. The seasoning is composed of: Salt, one-half pound; whole white pepper, 7 ounces; cloves, 1½ ounces; pimento, 3 ounces; marjoram, 1-3 ounce. These spices are thoroughly incorporated into the sausage meat and the whole mass stuffed into medium casings, taking care to avoid filling the casing too tight. The sausages are next placed in water of 72° C., and freed from enclosed air by puncturing them with a needle. One hour at this temperature will be found sufficient to finish the heating. After throwing the sausages into cold water and after then drying them in the air, they are hung in the smokehouse for twenty-four hours and finished.

PRESERVING EXPORT LIVERS.

The most successful shippers of livers, when the export demand was great and preservatives could be used, used the following

formulae: Fifty pounds boric acid, 5 lbs. borax, 35 lbs. salt and 10 lbs. of saltpeter; the whole thoroughly dissolved in three-quarters of a tierce of water. The livers were pumped with this solution and shipped in it, and when opened on arrival were sweet and fresh and of good color, and when soaked a number of hours prior to using they would taste like the fresh material. In fact, such a small amount of the ingredients of the pickle would be left in the meat as to be untraceable and unnoticed in every way.

A German scientist's formula of 50 per cent. salt and 50 per cent. boracic acid, he instructed to use one pound per ten gallons of water to pump with, and pack such meats as livers, hearts and kidneys. Another mixture was 20 per cent. saltpeter, 30 per cent. salt, 15 per cent. borax and 35 per cent. boric acid; no pumping necessary; ship in a solution of 8 ounces per gallon of water. If pumped, drain afterward and rub with the mixture and ship without pickle.

NEW PATENTS.

887,964. Hog Scalder and Feed Cooker. Joseph T. Roberts, Rose Hill, Ill. In a hog scalder and feed cooker a bottom section for furnace purposes and a scalding receptacle which rests on the upper wall of the furnace shell. The scalder is provided with two gratings on either side of the scalding receptacle for draining purposes.

888,000. Cotton Seed Grading Machine. John W. Couner, Albany, Tex. A cottonseed grading machine comprising a frame work, a grading tray mounted on the frame work, a hopper mounted in the framework above one end of the grading tray, the bottom of the hopper being provided with a plurality of slots, a distributing cylinder journaled in the framework at the rear of the hopper and provided with teeth extending into the hopper through the slots, a feeding cylinder mounted within the hopper and provided with teeth alternating on opposite sides of said slots and also alternating with the teeth of the distributing cylinder, and means for driving said cylinders.

888,294. Table for Meat Sausage and the like. William B. Affleck, Philadelphia, Pa. A table for the purpose stated formed of metal suitably enameled and having drain toward which the bottom wall of the table inclines from all directions, said bottom wall being provided with a plurality of openings and a able having a surrounding turned over edge elevated above the plane of the bottom and having slots therein, and independently removable vessels fitted to said openings and having cut-away portions at their upper ends.

888,305. Spout for Sausage Stuffers. William J. Bussinger, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to National Specialty Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

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WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SUCCESS WITH A SAUSAGE CUTTER.

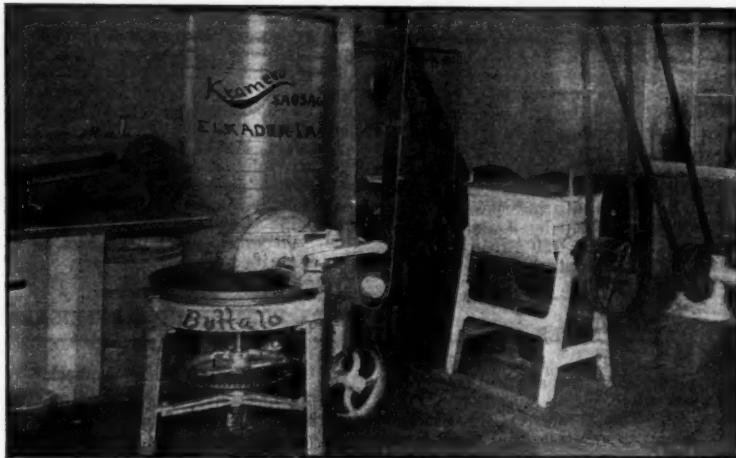
The illustration shown herewith is a photograph of the sausage room of Mr. Louis J. Kramer, Elkader, Iowa. It seems that Mr. Kramer heard a great deal about the "Buffalo" Silent Meat Cutter, but there was so much claimed for this machine that in his mind it looked rather doubtful. He made a proposition to try one of these cutters, and if it did as it was claimed he agreed to keep it.

As to the result of the trial, any sausage maker may write to Mr. Kramer for his ex-

BOSS BUTCHERS' EQUIPMENT.

Henry Fruechtenicht of Louisville, Ky., has added a market to his grocery and purchased the refrigerator from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

L. W. Warner of Linton, Ind., has equipped his market with a complete up-to-date outfit furnished by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. Mr. Warner is highly pleased with his fixtures, which he considers the finest and most elaborate in that section of the country.



"BUFFALO" SILENT CUTTER IN KRAMER'S SAUSAGE ROOM, ELKADER, IOWA.

perience. The maker believes that 99 out of 100 would put in a "Buffalo" Silent Meat Cutter without any delay after hearing his story, so well satisfied was he with the results.

For some time Mr. Fred Weisel, Albany, N. Y., had been approached to try a "Buffalo" Silent Cutter, but he thought his old machine as good as there was. Finally he decided to put one in on trial only, and when seen the other day Mr. Weisel made the assertion that "the Buffalo Silent Cutter I am using is the best machine on earth." This goes to show that it is almost impossible for butchers to believe what this cutter will do, unless they test it themselves. Mr. Weisel would not now take \$1,000 for it, if he could not get another.

NEW PATENT HOG HOIST.

A new patent on hog hoists was granted The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company on May 5th. The object of this invention is to do away with building chain hoists for either right or left side discharge. This is a problem that, it is said, has now been correctly solved by this new hoist, which discharges the hogs at right angle. The end of the bleeding rail is attached to the frame of the hoist between the ascending and descending branches of the chain, and arranged so as to project from the point of its attachment at an angle to the plane in which the chain travels. One of these hoists has been in successful operation for some time at the packinghouse of the John Hoffman's Sons' Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

our Philadelphia agents, we have sold a 6-ton ice-water plant for the LaFayette Building, Philadelphia. The same office has sold to A. Salus & Sons, Philadelphia, a 10-ton refrigerating plant. The Pennsylvania Engineering Co. have just placed orders with us for two 2-ton Triumph compressors of a new design which we are just making.

The Flemingsburg Light & Ice Co., Flemingsburg, Ky., have just placed orders with us for a 10-ton refrigerating and ice-making plant to be ready for operation by June 15th. Stocklein & Co., Gloucester, Ohio, are equipping their meat market with one of our 10-ton plants. We have just completed the erection of a new 25-ton plant for the Corre Hotel Co., of Cincinnati, this plant having been installed in the Gibson House.

"Westerlin & Campbell Co., Chicago, Ill., have ordered for the Des Moines Ice & C. S. Co., 75 tons of Triumph patented steam condensers. J. P. Davies Co., Dayton, Ohio, have ordered 25 tons atmospheric ammonia condenser. Cincinnati Ice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have contracted for refittings of ice tank at their 60-ton Poplar street plant, Cincinnati."

GAS ENGINE PACKING MATERIALS.

To make an asbestos packing more pliable and cause it to be pressed more thoroughly into the packing grooves some gas engine makers advise dipping into boiled linseed oil, or even water, before applying it to the cylinder. In many cases this improves the life of a packed joint, but the packing must not be soaked too long or the fibers of asbestos will separate, making the packing useless before it is applied. A coat of flake graphite on one side of the packing enables a cylinder head or valve casing to be removed later without destroying the packing in use; the side of the packing not covered with graphite adheres firmly to the cylinder, while the other side detaches itself easily from the head or valve casing. Special packing materials consisting of asbestos interwoven with wire may prove beneficial in certain cases where a plain packing cannot be made to stand, but they will not serve as a cure of leakage troubles, primarily due to an uneven metal surface.

To obtain satisfactory results from a packing, the first requisite is a true surface of the joint to be made tight. Rubber packings in a gas engine can be used only at the open end of a single acting cylinder, where the temperature of the surrounding metal is low enough not to rapidly deteriorate this material. Under no circumstances should packings containing rubber be used in joints in the cylinder or valve casings at the combustion end of the engine.—*The Iron Age*.

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St. Louis, Mo.—The National Freezing Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Peter Peterson and Otto Thomas and Chris Steiner.

Nyack, N. Y.—The Nyack Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by A. E. Dyrea, C. E. Schryer, Jr., and A. M. Voorhis.

Canaan, Ind.—The Canaan Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by D. L. Spencer, H. S. Underwood, E. S. Gans and others.

Mexia, Tex.—The Mexia Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by J. Nausbaum, H. Hamilton and N. B. Robinson.

Somerville, Ind.—E. Thompson, E. D. Allison, J. W. Gaseke and M. L. McGregor have incorporated the Somerville Creamery Association with \$4,000 capital stock.

Harrisonville, Mo.—The Blue Grass Condensed Milk Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by D. W. Dawkins, James R. Peden, W. A. Douglas and others.

New York, N. Y.—The Instantaneous Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by J. Jervis, 1133 Broadway, S. H. Yates, 150 Broadway, and J. T. Sullivan, Hotel Victoria.

ICE NOTES.

Ansonia, Conn.—The Ansonia-Derby Ice Company is erecting a new ice house on Beaver street.

Chicago, Ill.—The Western Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,400,000.

Bristol, Conn.—The capital stock of the Spring Brook Ice Company has been increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The Independent Ice and Coal Company has increased its capital stock from \$35,000 to \$100,000.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The capital stock of the Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage Company has been increased to \$150,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The plant of the Independent Ice and Cold Storage Company has been damaged by fire, caused by an explosion.

Syracuse, N. Y.—A company to be known as the Central City Refrigerating Company and having a capital stock of \$175,000 is being formed here.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Peoples' Ice Manufacturing Company has purchased the old Elkington soap factory on South Front street, which will be equipped as an ice plant.

Brazil, Ind.—Thomas Jones, of Indianapolis, and Thomas Biggs and W. H. Johnson, of Terre Haute, have purchased the plant of the Brazil Brewing Ice and Power Company.

Hartford City, Ind.—In view of the Hartford City Ice Company deciding not to rebuild its ice plant, recently burned, several local capitalists are organizing a company to erect a plant for the manufacture of ice.

Waco, Tex.—During a severe storm last week the cooling tower of the Geyser Ice Company's plant was blown down, causing a damage of \$2,000. The plant of the Adolphus Busch Brewing Company was also damaged.

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Denver, Colo.—Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, last week, destroyed the four large Denver & Rio Grande ice houses at Palmer Lake. The loss to the buildings is \$15,000, and the ice stored in them was worth at least \$15,000 more. The loss is covered by insurance.

Olympia, Wash.—H. Allen and J. T. Mill are organizing a company here for the purpose of establishing a cold storage plant.

Burkeville, Va.—The recently incorporated Burkeville Co-operative Creamery Association, will establish an ice plant in connection with its proposed creamery.

DAILY ROUTINE IN A REFRIGERATING PLANT.

By William S. Luckenbach.*

It is impossible to lay down iron-clad rules for the engineer in his daily or nightly routine, because, at any hour during the day or night emergencies may arise that take precedence over any preconceived plan.

Adjusting the Temperatures.

Assuming, however, that all the modern appliances mentioned heretofore have been installed, his first duty after receiving the report of the retiring engineer is to verify the report by personal examination of the various temperatures and compare them with the standard record for capacity, and any deviation tending to lessen capacity or increase the consumption of fuel should be corrected at once; as for instance, if the temperature of the liquid ammonia is higher than normal, it is either that the exterior of the condensing coils are coated with slime that prevents the cooling water from extracting its proportion of heat, or the volume of water has decreased, or the temperature of same has increased; the remedy in either case is plain.

Again, if the temperature of the feedwater has decreased, it may be due to the covering on the feed-pipe between the pump and the steam boiler being destroyed, or the heater may be impaired. All defects that may develop during the night, or breakdowns that may occur, should be reported to the day engineer, and by him put in order again before the night engineer takes charge, if it is possible to do so.

Examining Rich and Poor Liquor.

After the various temperatures have been adjusted, the rich and poor liquor should be examined, the rich liquor by drawing some out of the absorber, and the poor, somewhere on the line between the generator and the absorber, and the difference by distillation, in degrees Baumé, should not be less than 14 per cent., in order to make capacity economically; and as the standard for the rich liquor is 26

*From Power.

degrees Baumé, if the poor liquor shows 18, the liberated gas would equal about 14 per cent., and while the same percentage of gas can be distilled when, for instance, the rich liquor is 24, it is not as economical because it requires more heat, which means more or hotter steam. On the other hand, if the rich liquor is 28, it requires less heat than at 24, hence it is plain that the rich liquor should not be less than 26 degrees.

In case the gas has weakened to, say, 22 degrees, it is essential to know, approximately, the amount of aqua needed to bring it up to 26 degrees. Aqua ammonia at 26 degrees Baumé contains 28 per cent. of pure ammonia, and at 22 degrees contains 21 per cent., a loss of 7 per cent. Supposing that the original charge in the machine was 10,000 pounds, and that 33 per cent., or 3,300 pounds, was pure ammonia, the amount lost, 7 per cent., was 231 pounds of pure ammonia. As two-thirds the weight of aqua ammonia is distilled water, the amount required to bring the liquor up to the standard would be $3 \times 231 = 693$ pounds, or practically one drum.

Boiler-room Details.

The boiler room is next in importance, and right here is where an intelligent and conscientious fireman can make himself not only valuable to his employer, but have less work, by doing less work with his hands and more work with his head. As it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule to be governed by, the method of firing economically can only be acquired by close observation and experience, and presuming that the high- and low-water alarm has been attached it is needless to discuss the importance of the water level.

The end of the blow-off pipe should be exposed, otherwise the blow-off valves might be leaking without being seen by the engineer or fireman, and this would be a dead loss of fuel. This frequently occurs with hard-metal valve disks and seats. The writer has used a hard-metal flat valve seat and babbitt-metal disk for years and found it very efficient, because any hard substance that happens to be caught when closing the valve will make no impres-

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sion on the seat, but bed itself into the babbitt until a tight joint is made. The life of the babbitt disk is about three months, and it is easily renewed by simply cutting the old babbitt out of the groove, refilling with new and facing off true, preferably in the lathe, but it can be trued up with a file.

Handling the Blow-offs.

Both the surface and regular blow-off should be used only when actually necessary; any more is a waste of fuel, and the amount necessary depends on the efficiency of the heater and purifier, as it is clear that all impurities extracted from the feed-water before it enters the boiler reduces the amount of blowing required.

The amount of blowing off, however, can be fairly well determined by a series of tests at intervals during several days' running. These tests take up very little time, as a test

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Chicago, Illinois

can be made in less than five minutes. The method is as follows: Most natural waters contain chlorides or sulphates, and the addition of a drop of a solution of nitrate of silver or chloride of barium in a sample of water contained in a test-tube or tumbler, will cause a white precipitate in water which is not distilled or not properly distilled; and in order to determine which chemical is best for this particular water, draw water in two tubes or tumblers from the main supply before entering the boiler feed-pump; then add one or two drops of one chemical in one glass, and the same of the other chemical in the other glass, and the chemical that produces the most turbidity or precipitation is the one to use. Next test the feedwater after having passed through the heater and before entering the boiler, and note the precipitation. Now test the distilled water on its way to the distilled-water tank; should this show the same turbidity that the feed-water did before entering the boiler, then either the water is carried too high or the surface blow has not been sufficiently used. If, however, the distilled water at that point shows an improvement, then the amount of blowing off is about sufficient, unless when testing the water before entering the ice cans, you find that, the filter did not arrest all the impurities, in which case the fault is that either the filter is too small for the capacity of the machine, or needs cleaning, or there is not steam room enough in the boiler, and instead of all dry steam, a certain percentage is simply boiled water.

Should the filter not be able to thoroughly cleanse the water, it would be well to procure a sponge filter to carry you over the busy season. Have it located between the can-filter hose and the cooler tank, because some substances will, to some extent, coagulate in cooling, and the sponge filter will arrest them. Have two sets of sponges for the filter and change them every 24 hours. In buying sponges, get the grass variety, because they are tougher and will last several seasons; use washing soda to cleanse them, of course rinsing them well in clear water before packing in the filter.

Blowing Flues.

It is essential that the flues be kept clean at all times, and in horizontal-tubular boilers it is preferable to have the blower in the combustion chamber for various reasons; first, it does not require any more steam than blowing from the front, and blows the soot in line with the draft and directly into the stack;

whereas by blowing from the front you blow against the draft, filling not only the combustion chamber with soot, but it escapes through every crevice in the combustion chamber into the boiler and pump room, to say nothing of the damaging effect on the generation of steam by having the large flue doors open the length of time required to blow the flues from the front.

It is, however, absolutely essential, in using the device in the combustion chamber, that the steam be dry and of a high temperature, because the beaded ends of the tubes are subjected to extreme heat in the combustion chamber, and unless the steam is perfectly dry, preferably superheated, the tendency will be to contract the beaded and rolled ends of the tubes and eventually cause corrosion and leaks.

While the engineer is in the boiler room let him glance under the grates and see whether the fireman gives due consideration to them. The ash-pit should be cemented on the bottom and about a foot on the sides, and an easy means of supplying the ash-pit with water should be provided, thus protecting the grates, as well as aiding combustion. It seems superfluous to add that the ashes collecting in the pit should be frequently removed, thereby saving the grates from warping; and, as mentioned heretofore, if the fireman will put on his thinking cap he will not only have more leisure time by burning less fuel, but will be entitled to the respect of his employer.

Cleaning Boilers.

The cleaning and examination of boilers is another matter that requires the close personal attention of the engineer. If you have a man employed to clean the boiler, do not simply take his word because he says it is clean and in good order, but get inside and make a personal examination, not only as to cleanliness, but sound with a hammer for thin places, and examine the braces, tubes, mud-drums, etc. The writer has done this for ten years in succession, and whenever he had any doubts as to safety he would call in a first-class boiler maker to go over it.

Safety and durability go hand in hand, and can only be maintained by frequent and thorough cleaning and examination. Most waters leave more or less insoluble matter even with the best of heaters. The engineer should see that this point is given close attention, and the necessary means to control the situation

should be applied. Numerous compounds are in the market, and while all may have merit, special care must be exercised when the condensed steam is to be used for ice. The top and bottom connections to the water column should be arranged with tees or crosses and brass plugs, so the pipes can be easily examined by removing the plugs occasionally when cleaning boilers, thus avoiding obstructions in the pipes; in case valves are used they should be straight-way, and should be under the exclusive supervision of the engineer, because of the danger of someone closing, for instance, the upper valve, mistaking it for some other valve. The writer has personal knowledge of an explosion some years ago in Philadelphia from the upper pipe getting stopped up, thus showing water in the glass when there was practically no water in the boiler.

Water Pumps.

The large water pumps should be occasionally examined, especially if steam-driven, as they are at best not as economical with steam as belt-driven or geared pumps. The water end also needs attention in order to determine whether it is pumping to capacity or whether the volume is decreasing with the usual number of strokes; a very fair method of measuring the amount is to construct a weir for the waste and make it of such proportions that each inch in depth contains a certain number of cubic inches, and by making it long enough to float an object for, say, one minute, a fair estimate of the volume can be obtained, to be compared with the rated capacity of the pump.

It is of the greatest importance that this water be as cool as possible, hence the recommendation of a thermometer near the condensing coils. Should the water for cooling purposes have to be piped from a river, have it not less than 3 or 4 feet below the surface of the ground in order to reduce the temperature even if only five degrees. An ice factory was 700 feet from the stream, and by running the pipe underground they reduced the temperature 20 degrees and increased their capacity over 30 per cent.; hence the importance of the lowest possible temperature when it can be had without constant additional expense, and presuming that the condensing, and cooling coils are protected from the sun's rays the best results are then obtained under the circumstances.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in lcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or hams, and hogs by the cwt.

Sensitive to Grain Market Variations and Hog Supplies—Conservative Hog Marketing at Well Supported Prices—Moderate Increase of European Buying—Somewhat Free Home Distributions—Full Suppliers Check Permanent Bullishness.

The hog products market had, early in the week, some strength from the temper of grain markets. The weather reports at that time tended to the opinion that not only the corn crop planting was being further delayed, but that the wheat crop was being injured. The late reports of improved weather conditions for the grain crops, while weakening the grain markets, had no effect upon the markets for the hog products. The prices of hogs had become quite strong and holders of the products were not pressing sales; thereby there was offset the before-noted prominent factor.

The hog products markets present a variety of antagonistic conditions. There is the supply and demand basis against bullish movements, and as occasionally exerting some depression. The conservative marketing by farmers of hog supplies and calculations concerning the movements of hogs forward to the packing points in the summer months, work against any disposition that might be otherwise shown to sell "short." The speculation, therefore, is of a restricted and exceptionally cautious character.

There is some improvement in cash demands on home account, more among distributors who have demands for consumption nearly normal, thus compelled to resupply. The inquiries from the foreign markets are little more numerous. It cannot be said that

the foreign demands are of a particularly encouraging order. Many of the foreign markets seem amply supplied through the long time liberal consignments from Western packers' shipments. The consignments are now falling off. The general export movement is, however, in excess of the previous year's, for the season throughout, from November 1.

It looks improbable that the market will have violent changes in prices in the near future, and probable that it will be moved about on the whole for the long run in a narrow way. There is nothing in sight likely to give much force to trading affairs from outside speculators. A pronounced bearish or bullish tendency of the market looks out of place in considering the opposing factors of the market.

Except as corn crop weather news could be a factor the products markets are likely to be influenced wholly by the rate of hog supplies and their prices.

We had expressed the opinion for some time before that the hog marketing would be conducted on such lines as has latterly been exhibited. Despite high prices of the speculative grade of corn it does not follow that the farmers will be correspondingly excited over the prices of miscellaneous feed-stuffs. The farmers seem determined better to control the prices of hogs than was possible with them a few weeks since. The hogs are now marketed carefully to needs of packers. It may be said that the prices of the hog products offer a fair margin for profit on the cost of hogs. Nevertheless, the improbability that prices of the hogs could be shaken

up would likely restrain urgent offerings of the products with temporary adverse markets developments.

It begins to look as if the hog supply in the country for marketing to the fall months would not be materially larger than it was last year, perhaps not as large as then. There is the opinion that the excess of the hog supply for the season over that of the previous year was chiefly marketed in the winter months, in the then forced sale from money conditions. From March 1 there is some loss in the volume of the hog marketing as compared with that of the previous season, same time. The last few weeks' hog supply has hardly approached that of the previous year, corresponding period. The argument of a portion of the traders for improved prices of the products, if not in the near future then for the fall months' delivery, is based largely upon the indicated possible hog supply. Moreover, the weights of the hogs, as steadily less than those of last year, would greatly shorten productions as compared with then. The deduction would be that opportunity will be had to pull down in substantial degree the liberal stocks of the products now over the world. The average weight of the hogs at Chicago last week was only 215 lbs., or fully 20 lbs. under that of last year same time, and 12 lbs. under that of two years ago. The prices of the hogs are about 65c. per 100 lbs. cheaper than a year ago at this time, and 75c. cheaper than two years ago.

There has not been material new investment buying for the week of the hog products. On any little bulge in prices the dis-

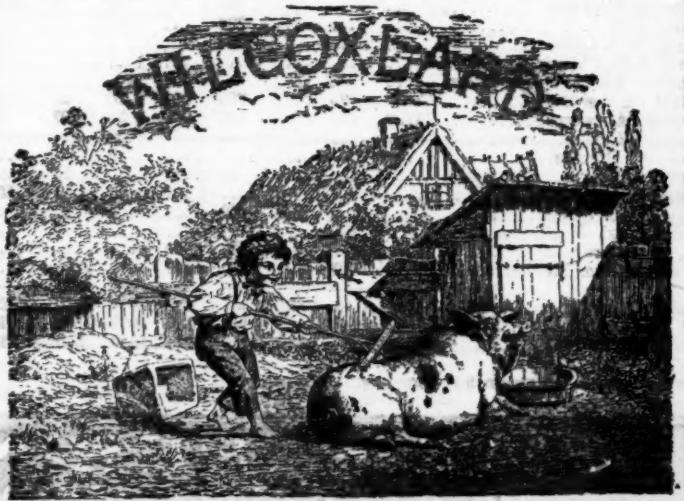
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May 30, 1908.

position has been to take profits, or to cover "short" sales. It is unlikely that the "short" interest is of sufficient importance for more than temporary bulges against it. On the whole the packers have been ready sellers at the fluctuating prices for the week.

It is quite probable that there has been some further gain in the stocks of the products at the West. But it may be doubted that holdings of Europe have been materially enlarged from their late full volume. The reports from the foreign markets imply an increased consumption of meats and lard, of old held stocks, and more dependence necessarily placed upon the American products on a falling off of offerings of foreign productions. The manufactured goods business in Europe is, as well, improving, by which labor is more freely employed and free consumption permitted.

Products allied to hog fats, by which there is more or less sympathetic effect, are shown to be more encouraging for the week. Thus the cottonseed oil has made strides to higher prices because of a supply position. The fact that the compound makers are compelled to pay the improved prices for the cottonseed oil means, of course, higher competitive prices of the compounds with pure lard. This should help at length the pure lard market.

Notwithstanding the better prices for compounds the rate of takings of them by the distributors has enlarged. The distributors of the compounds feel that prices may be further against them. They are, therefore, in some degree making contracts ahead. Apprehension of the cottonseed oil market is the main moving force. Besides, the new cotton crop news has been of a poor order, for the week, as having shown excessive rains in the Southwest. It may be doubted that there is a sufficient supply of cottonseed oil for use under ordinary demands for it through to the new crop season. Further adverse news concerning the new cotton crop would be of a particularly sensitive order in connection with the cotton oil market. The beef fat markets in this country have been well supported, under more active requirements of soapmakers, particularly at the West. But

it is observed that the English markets for the tallow are rather easier and about 3d. lower for the beef grade. The oleo oil and oleo stearine prices are held up very well on the deficient productions. Estimated Chicago stocks:

In New York there are better demands for pork at steady prices. Sales of 275 bbls. mess at \$14.50@15.25; 175 bbls. short clear at \$16.50@17.75; 75 bbls. family at \$17.50@18.00. In city meats there are well sustained prices for pickled bellies, with fair demands; loose, 12 lbs. average, quoted 9½c.; 14 lbs. at 9c.; 10 lbs. at 9½c. The export trading in lard has moderately improved. Western steam was sold up to \$8.50, and closed at \$8.45@8.50. City steam lard is bought up promptly. Quoted at \$8.25. The compounds are firmer; quoted at 7½@8c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—English markets are interested as buyers in moderate degree in city India mess at firm prices. The home demands are steady at full prices, with moderate stocks. Quotations: City extra India mess, tierces, \$23@24; barreled mess at \$13@13.50; packet, barreled, \$14@14.50; family, \$16@16.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: For the week, 3,307 bbls. pork (1,604 bbls. last year); 5,316,528 lbs. meats (6,532,536 lbs. last year); 10,166,879 lbs. lard (8,591,982 lbs. last year). From November 1, 102,314 bbls. pork (102,266 bbls. last year); 341,188,989 lbs. meats (300,213,837 lbs. last year); 409,574,701 lbs. lard (375,508,551 lbs. last year).

The increase in the exports is shown as 40,975,152 lbs. meats, 34,066,150 lbs. lard and 57,600 lbs. pork.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, 32,686 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 178,323 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 188,164 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 30,703 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,727 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,021 lbs.; Hull, England, 320,129 lbs.; Havre, France, 6,608 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,034,465 lbs.; London, England, 63,870 lbs.; Manchester, England, 26,846 lbs.; Mayari, 17,727 lbs.; Preston, England, 5,000 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 18,756 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 166,409 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 19,786 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 31,344 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 168,300 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 8,950 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,259 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,008 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 19,015 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,893 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 196,500 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador,

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended May 23, 1908, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	From To—	Week May 23, 1908.	Week May 23, 1907.	Nov. 1, 1907, to May 23, 1908.
United Kingdom.	1,017	234	2,439	
Continent	156	60	10,370	
South & Cen. Am.	252	637	16,783	
West Indies	1,230	643	36,118	
Br. No. Am. Col.	632	30	13,904	
Other countries .....	.....	.....	730	
Totals	3,307	1,004	102,314	

MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.	7,960,725	5,654,634	26,099,329
Continent	952,360	636,911	26,108,612
So. & Cen. Am.	76,900	53,625	3,039,550
West Indies	323,543	186,566	5,788,056
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	119,692
Other countries	3,000	800	33,750
Totals	9,316,528	6,532,536	341,188,989

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.	5,385,994	2,660,039	158,960,174
Continent	3,538,149	4,689,431	206,882,465
So. & Cen. Am.	389,350	514,725	15,010,067
West Indies	846,461	629,387	26,733,999
Br. No. Am. Col.	5,325	9,050	526,976
Other countries	1,000	88,750	1,452,000
Totals	10,106,579	8,591,982	400,574,701

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,010	3,063,550	5,337,200
Boston	501	2,003,925	720,136
Portland, Me. ....	.....	379,575	285,550
Philadelphia	124	61,935	1,004,349
Baltimore .....	.....	78,500	60,583
Mobile .....	.....	64,900	119,920
New Orleans	502	60,050	378,650
Montreal	20	2,849,200	1,376,000
Galveston .....	.....	154,893	588,491
Totals	3,307	9,316,528	10,106,579

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, 1907, to May 23, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to May 23, 1907.	Increase.
Pork, pounds ...	20,402,800	20,405,200
Meats, pounds ...	341,188,989	300,213,837
Lard, pounds ...	409,574,701	375,508,551
		34,066,150

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/6	3/
Oil cake	7/	7/6
Bacon	12/6	15/
Lard, tierces	12/6	15/
Cheese	20/	25/
Canned meats	12/6	15/
Butter	25/	30/
Tallow	12/6	17/6
Pork, per barrel	2/	2/3

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London auction sale on Wednesday was at unchanged prices for the mutton grade and 3d. lower for the beef, with 950 casks sold out of 1,480 casks offered.

The foreign news for the week would have ordinarily slackened the markets in this country. As it is, the situation is a firm one, and especially so at the West. The sharp advance in the prices of cottonseed oil tended to help the tallow market, also the late increased buying of the tallow upon the Western markets by the soapmakers. Besides, there is slightly increased buying interest of the soapmakers upon the Eastern markets. Moreover, there is a little export demand for the tallow upon the Eastern and Western markets, despite the slackness in the foreign markets.

It is observed that some other soap materials are at decidedly higher prices for the week for the foreign markets, notably the linseed oil, and that, generally speaking, the soap material markets of Europe are in better shape than they were in the previous week. It seems strange, therefore, that the London auction sale for the tallow showed the tameness referred to. We doubt, from some private English advices, that the regular markets abroad for the tallow are as tame as the auction sale would have it appear they are in England.

There is little question but that the tallow markets should get more benefit than they are getting from the steady loss of productions. Besides, as we are close to the season of the year when grass-fed cattle will show relatively more numerous in supply, that the loss of fat supplies will be more important.

However, it must be reasoned that the soapmakers are not particularly encouraged in buying raw material supplies by their manufactured goods trading, but take to the current somewhat increased order of buying more from the feeling that prices are reasonably cheap for the tallow. Advanced prices for the tallow are retarded and, indeed, may be borne against, whereby weakness would supervene in the event of further protracted markets for cocoanut oil and palm oil. It is clear that there will be a large surplus supply of cocoanut oil, the productions of copra being of an exceptionally extensive order, and that there will be an abundance of palm oil for the seasons' use. The use of palm oil is, particularly, modifying the consumption of tallow.

The weather news for the corn crop will have a good deal to do with the developments of the beef fat and hog fat markets, especially if they are further of an adverse order.

Sales of 150 hds. New York City tallow, home trade, at 5½c., and 50 hds. do. for export at 5¾c., at which price the market now stands. The weekly contract deliveries will

be made at 5¾c. The New York City, tierces, special grade, for export, is quoted at 5¾c. The city edible tallow, government inspected, has been sold at 6½c. for 100 tcs.

The country made tallow is doing rather better in price this week on the prime grades, and is fairly well maintained on the under qualities, which have least attention. Sales of 215,000 lbs., in lots, at 5¼@5½c. for fair to 5¾c. for choice, chiefly at 5½@5¾c. for prime; exceptional lots exceeding the outside price.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is very well sustained, and, indeed, more in the sellers' favor than in the previous week. This has been brought about by an increased consumption of the compounds and freer buying of them by the distributors, through which demands from the compound makers for the stearine are enlarged.

The feeling among the distributors of the compounds seems to be, through which they are rather more freely making contracts ahead for supplies of it that the supply of cottonseed oil is of that moderate proportions there is little hope of selling prices for it favoring the compound makers; therefore, that the prices of the compounds could be higher and are now upon a very reasonable basis. Moreover, that the prices of the oleo stearine are likely to be steadily influenced by its modified productions.

Through the sentiment of buyers concerning the compounds there has been the necessary late increased buying of oleo stearine.

At the West in the previous week sales had been at 11½c., as then noted. It is now difficult to buy there except at 11½c. In New York the sales had been at 11c., and that price is further bid.

Later.—Sale of 100,000 lbs. in New York at 11c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Consumption, while modified because of the dairy season in England, has use for the diminished productions of the oleo oil at well sustained prices. Rotterdam is now strong at 65 florins on spot; New York, extra, 11½c.; prime, 10¾c.; No. 3, 8¾c.

LARD STEARINE meets with rather more attention of the lard refiners at firm prices. Quoted 10@10½c. Sale of 100 tcs. at 10c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE Quoted at about 6¾c. per lb. There are only small supplies, with the advanced season, on sale.

GREASE.—Export interest is slightly enlarged. The home soapmakers' demands are improved. The pressers are slow buyers. Supplies are less freely offered at somewhat stronger prices. Yellow at 4¾@5c.; house, 4¾@5½c.; bone, 5½@5½c.; brown, 4¾@4¾c.; white, 5½@6c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Productions are less than usual; supplies, therefore, do not accumulate materially, despite the fact of moderate demands. Yellow at 5½c.; white at 5½@6c.

COCONUT OIL.—There are freer drafts upon supplies, an increasing consumption. As the primary markets are quite firm the temper as to prices in this country is fairly confident at the, by comparison, low prices. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 7½@7½c.; May and June arrivals, 7@7½c.; Ceylon, spot, 6½@6½c.; May and June shipments, 6c.

PALM OIL.—The soapmakers' use of the oil is steadily of a larger order than ordinarily. There is now a very regular market. Prime red at 5¾@5½c. spot, and 5¾@5¾c. to arrive. Lagos, 5½@5¾c. spot, 5½c. to arrive.

CORN OIL somewhat irregular in price, but favoring sellers on the high prices of corn, consequent modified productions and in sympathy with the firm cost of other competing oils, notably cottonseed oil. Quoted at \$35.35@5.40.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers are more generally buying, but of small lots. Prime is quoted at 68@70c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Rather more doing, in part for shipment, at generally steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 80@85c.; 30 test, 78c.; prime, 56@58c.; 40 test, about 72c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

2,483 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,495 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,973 lbs.; Hull, England, 99,860 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 9,062 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,879 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,207,055 lbs.; London, England, 347,922 lbs.; Manchester, England, 3,150 lbs.; Mayari, 1,360 lbs.; Preston, England, 2,455 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 3,089 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 895 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 35,202 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 6,632 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 5,642 lbs.; Southampton, England, 8,000 lbs.; St. Lucia, W. I., 3,424 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,460 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,585 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 148,811 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 9,650 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 41,176 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 143,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 137,200 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, 5,400 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 15,311 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 23,325 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 14,631 lbs.; Cardiff, England, 63,500 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 110,080 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,300 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 3,524 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 16,450 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 141,553 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 16,000 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 84,829 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 93,373 lbs.; Hull, England, 444,016 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,258 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,040 lbs.

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PORK.—Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, 15 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 16 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 15 bbls.; Havre, France, 13 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 241 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 54 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 10 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 75 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 149 bbls.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 20 bbls.; St. Lucia, W. I., 250 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 36 bbls.; Turk's Island, W. I., 18 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, May 27, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 150 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 127,060 lbs., 22 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 30 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 10 bbls., 110 tcs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 16 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 25,914 lbs., 18 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 62 bbls., 36 tcs., 2,640 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,430,042 lbs., 140 tcs.; London, England, 50 tcs.; London, England, 207,000 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 15 bbls., 50 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 13 tcs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 70 tcs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 48 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 17 bbls.; Staranger, Norway, 50 tcs.; Southampton, England, 1,186,651 lbs.; St. Lucia, W. I., 140 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10 bbls.; Turk's Island, W. I., 6 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 55 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 550 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 150 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 175 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 2 tcs.; London, England, 840 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 50 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 18 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,425 tcs.; Southampton, England, 600 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,940 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 22,320 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 9,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,450 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,612 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,215 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 1,300 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, Cuba, 5,700 lbs.; St. Lucia, W. I., 12,800 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,730 lbs.

TALLOW.—Hamburg, Germany, 41,344 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 242,000 lbs.; London, Eng., 57,431 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 43,480 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 26,308 lbs.; Saragossa, Colombia, 15,444 lbs.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States will be held at Galveston, Tex., on June 4, 5 and 6. Among the papers to be read at the convention are the following:

"What It Means to Belong," Mrs. B. C. Newberry.

"Why We Make Off Products from Prime Seed," Thos. Bell.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

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CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. E. G.
4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Columbia, S. C., May 28.—Crude oil, 39c. bid; 40c. asked.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—Prime crude oil, 39c. Meal, \$22.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls dull at \$6.50, loose, Atlanta.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., May 28.—Cottonseed oil higher; basis prime crude, 38½@39c. Choice meal higher, \$24.25@24.50. Hulls, \$5@5.25, loose.

CABLE MARKET

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam, May 29.—Cottonseed oil market is steadily advancing. Sales butter oil at 37½ florins; prime summer yellow, 35 florins; off oil, 33 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, May 29.—Cottonseed oil market is dull, with no demand. Quote off oil at 68 francs, nominal.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Marseilles, May 29.—Cottonseed oil market is strong on repurchasing from America and with better demand from the interior. Quote prime summer yellow, 73 francs, winter oil, 79 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Hamburg, May 29.—Market is strong but demand light. Quote off oil at 57 marks; prime summer yellow, 59 marks; white oil and butter oil, 62 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Liverpool, May 29.—Cottonseed oil market is steady; demand slack. Sales off summer yellow, 26s.; prime summer yellow, 28½s.; butter oil and white oil, 30½s.

COTTONSEED OIL WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

New High Levels of Prices—Easy Upward Movement — Small Reactions — Urgent Covering of "Shorts"—Refiners' Needs of Supplies—Apprehensions of Insufficient Supplies—Unimportant Export Demands—Steady Satisfactory Home Consumption.

The cottonseed oil market in New York found a new level of high prices for the week. The advancing tendency was accompanied with a good deal of excitement among "shorts," who at times did most of the buying. The prices at the mills for the limited quantities of crude on sale were 2c. higher than they were in the trading at the close of the previous week.

It is a mistake to suppose that because of the "short" interest the market position of prices stands as it does stand in a confident attitude of prices. The "longs" are as much exercised over general prospects of supplies, with the doubt of getting sufficient oil for use, as the "shorts" are to cover contracts. There is sufficient trading in sight, seemingly, for all of the apprehensions concerning the supply position. The "long" interest, therefore, as held for July, which a few weeks since was a probable threatening factor against bullishness, is now, in the desire to get deliveries on contracts, contributing to the bullish sentiment. Some of the refiners appear on the "long" side of the market.

It is, therefore, a combination of short needs of the oil for contracts, or a protection of them, and the refiners' wants. Some of the refiners are disposed to take on new lines of oil, as well as displaying anxiety to get deliveries on contracts.

There is no export demand of consequence. It is well, perhaps, that there is not, to avoid a runaway market. The refiners will have, seemingly, about all they can attend to in taking care of needs for home consumption through to the new crop season, considering the available supply.

It could be said that if cottonseed oil prices reach some such high trading basis as looks probable for them before the fall months, that the market will be out of line with the foreign markets for the edible grades, and that no important business could be expected from them. The foreign business may not be needed to exhaust the crop supplies. However, we have the opinion that there will be more of a foreign demand than at present after a few weeks, especially from Rotterdam, but only in the edible grades. It is true that very moderate stocks of the cottonseed oil are held in Europe for soapmaking. But it looks improbable, considering the present and prospective prices for the cottonseed oil, that the European soapmakers will be materially interested in buying supplies in the remainder of the season.

The talk of poorer prospects of the new cotton crop, through the heavy rains had early in the week in the Southwest, had something to do with the nervousness of the cottonseed oil market. It is a young period of the season, however, for new cotton crop prospects to be of much consideration, although it would be realized that if we are to come upon a season of a delayed or lessened cotton crop that the limited supplies of the cotton oil this year would make a hard condition of affairs in the fall months, or before then.

The home compound makers have been more exercised this week in obtaining supplies of cottonseed oil at the much higher prices. The advancing cottonseed oil market acted directly and indirectly upon the compound makers. The distributors of the compounds to the consumers were apprehensive of the effect of still higher prices of the cottonseed oil upon the market prices for the compounds. The result was freer buying ahead of the compounds on the part of the distributors. The compound makers were compelled to buy the cottonseed oil. The actual consumption of the compounds is probably no more than it was a few weeks since, but, on the whole, it is up to the degree expected of it, under the general business conditions.

It may be said that the cottonseed oil market stands apart, just now, from influences of other markets. The fact that pure lard prices are barely supported has no significance in the cottonseed oil trading; neither has the development of little change in the tallow and grease markets. The cottonseed oil market has its supply position as the factor. It looks as if the necessary needs of the cottonseed oil in the remainder of the season would be the consideration as against any possible adverse positions of other, or allied, markets. If there should come a turn to bullishness in the pure lard market before the fall season, the business in the compounds would be so increased that the cottonseed oil market would be additionally affected.

Our opinion of the pure lard market is about as follows: that the near future will likely show little change in the trading

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"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

prices, as alternately moderately bullish and bearish, but that it has developed, as we supposed it would develop, the farmers are controlling the prices of hogs better than they were able to a few weeks since. Therefore, that the products markets are not likely to be pressed sharply downward. Moreover, the supposition would be that there are not particularly large supplies of the hogs back in farmers' hands, perhaps not in as full volume as had last year at this time, and that the excess of the hog supply this year was marketed in the winter months. If the outlined theories of the hog supply prove correct, the large loss of weights of the hogs this season compared with the weights of the previous year would mean a material loss of production. Therefore, there would be a chance materially to reduce stocks of the lard, now rather liberal over the world. It would follow the possibility of bullish markets for the lard coming about before the new corn and cotton crops seasons, in the event of which the cottonseed oil market would be benefited.

The linseed markets of Europe are 7½d. and 1s. 3d. higher for the week, as reflecting the increasing consumption of soap materially, although the tallow markets of England are, in part, 3d. lower. The cottonseed oil markets of Europe are somewhat higher, not as emphatically so as those in this country. The general prices for cottonseed oil in Europe would not permit important demands thence for the product.

Our Eastern fisheries have bought this week further limited quantities of the cottonseed oil. They are not expected to show very marked interest in buying until July, after the menhaden catch has been made.

The fisheries should take 15,000 to 20,000 bbls. more of the oil for the season. If that amount is taken it would be less by about 10,000 bbls., the volume usually used in a season by the fisheries.

We notice steadily increasing wants of the cottonseed oil by home sources, outside of soapmakers' needs, particularly by the bakers.

The compound makers bought 25 tanks, part in Texas and the remainder at the West. The prices for limited quantities of the bleaching grade in tanks are 46c. in Chicago and 47c. in New York.

The mills have sold for the week about 40 tanks crude at 38@40c. There is so little crude now on offer that the market quotations are without much importance.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

On Saturday (23d) firm market; advance of ¼c. in price. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, July 47c.; 100 bbls. August, 48c.; 100 bbls. September, 48½c. Closing prices for prime yellow: May, 46½@48c.; June, 46½@48c.; July, 47½@47½c.; August, 47½@48½c.; September, 48½@48½c.; October, 44½@45c.

Sales the day before had been 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, July, 47@47½c.; 800 bbls. September, 48@48½c.; 600 bbls. October, 44c. A switch of 100 bbls. July, 47c., and 100 bbls. September, 48½c.

On Monday, advanced prices by about ¾c. through the new crop weather reports of excessive rains and floods in the Southwest. Sales 2,800 bbls. prime yellow, July, 47½@47½c.; 1,600 bbls. September, 48½@49c.; 300 bbls. October, 44½@44½c. Closing prices, for prime yellow, May, 47@48½c.; June, 47½@48½c.; July, 47½@48c.; August, 48½@49c.; September, 48½@49c.; October, 44½@45c. Good off yellow, May, 43@47c.; off yellow, 42@46½c.; winter yellow, 47½@50c.; summer white, 47½@50c.

On Tuesday about ¼c. higher and firm. New buying for investment and contract covering. Sales, 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, 48½c.; 4,800 bbls. July, 48@48½c.; 1,400 bbls. September, 49@49½c.; 1,600 bbls. October, 45@45½c. Closing prices for prime yellow: May, 37@50c.; June, 47½@48c.; July, 48@48½c.; August, 48½@49½c.; September, 49@49½c.; October, 45@45½c. Good off yellow, May, 43@47c.; off yellow, 42@46c.; winter yellow, 49½@50c.; summer white, 47½@50c.

On Wednesday quieter and easier market. Sales 300 bbls. prime yellow, July, 48½c.; 800 bbls. September, 49½@49½c.; 300 bbls. October, 45½c. Closing prices for prime yellow: May, 47@48½c.; June, 47@48c.; July, 48@48½c.; August, 48½@49½c.; September, 49@49½c.; October, 45@45½c. Good off yellow, May, 43@47c.; off yellow, 42@46c.; winter yellow, 49½@50c.; summer white, 47½@50c.

On Thursday trifle easier and quiet market. Switch of 1,300 bbls. July, 48c., and 1,300 bbls. September, 49c. Sales of 800 bbls. prime yellow, July, 48c.; 200 bbls. October, 45c.; 100 bbls. November, 49c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, 46@47½c.; July, 47½@48c.; August, 48@49c.; September, 49@49½c.; October, 45@45½c.; November, 39@40½c.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asperger & Co.)

New York, May 28.—The market is about the same as last week, having had advances and declines in the meantime, until it settled down around 48c. for July and 49c. for September. The outlook is extremely bullish, but on the other hand we must not forget that we have had about 4@5c. advance in the last two weeks and that a rest is needed, enabling the market to gather strength for a fresh advance. For a little while the market ought to remain steady with small fluctuations. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 47½c. bid, 47½c. asked; July, 47½c. bid, 48c. asked; August, 48c. bid, 48½c. asked; September, 48½c. bid, 49c. asked; October, 44½c. bid, 45c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 50c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 50c. Hull quotations of English cottonseed oil, 22s. 4½d.

Southern Markets by special wire and European Markets by special cablegram will be found on page 28.

The Procter & Gamble Co.
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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending May 27, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	25	5	
Aberdeen, Scotland	180	20	
Abo, Russia	—	20	
Acajutla, Salvador	21	71	
Adelaide, Australia	—	51	
Alexandria, Egypt	8,652	568	
Algiers, Algeria	6,982	7,289	
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	55	46	
Amapala, Honduras	—	8	
Antigua, West Indies	36	453	
Antofagasta, Chile	143	—	
Antwerp, Belgium	105	5,663	2,305
Auckland, New Zealand	24	380	78
Aunction, Venezuela	7	20	
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	15	
Ausa, West Indies	—	26	
Bahia, Brazil	93	—	
Barbados, W. I.	1,111	815	
Beirut, Syria	163	—	
Belfast, Ireland	125	125	
Berbice, Br. Guiana	—	84	
Bergen, Norway	740	675	
Bissau, Portuguese Guiana	5	18	
Bombay, India	—	142	
Bone, Algeria	1,050	675	
Bordeaux, France	4,381	1,005	
Braila, Romania	75	100	
Bremen, Germany	1,024	499	
Bremervoren, Germany	50	15	
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	
Bristol, England	135	75	
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	1,859	7,486	1,275
Bucharest, Romania	80	—	
Calbarion, Cuba	11	—	
Callao, Peru	84	9	
Calcutta, India	4	—	
Campeche, Mexico	—	24	
Cape Town, Cape Colony	1,750	1,875	
Cardenas, Cuba	11	—	
Carupano, Venezuela	—	5	
Cayenne, French Colony	8	420	345
Ceara, Brazil	—	6	
Celba, Honduras	113	—	
Christiansand, Norway	2,835	525	
Christiansand, Norway	175	75	
Cienfuegos, Cuba	10	101	244
Cludad Bolivar, Venezuela	200	55	
Colon, Panama	31	906	876
Conakry, Africa	—	5	29
Constantinople, Turkey	6,859	125	
Copenhagen, Denmark	951	275	
Cerinto, Nicaragua	91	197	
Cork, Ireland	260	30	
Cristobal, Panama	115	9	
Curacao, Leeward Islands	24	100	
Dakar, W. Africa	20	—	
Dantzig, Germany	1,275	2,133	
Dedegatch, Turkey	75	—	
Delagon Bay, East Africa	119	92	
Demerara, British Guiana	63	1,823	1,500
Dominica, West Indies	—	24	
Drontheim, Norway	125	180	
Dublin, Ireland	890	1,740	
Dundee, Scotland	100	—	
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	
Dunkirk, France	1,810	150	
Fiume, Austria	50	—	
Fort de France, West Indies	321	1,923	
Fredericksbald, Norway	55	—	
Fremantle, Australia	23	—	
Galatz, Roumania	—	3,061	2,375
Genoa, Italy	342	11,732	12,550
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	232	195
Gibara, Cuba	—	20	5
Gibraltar, Spain	—	260	3,090
Glasgow, Scotland	120	12,043	3,478
Gonavas, Haiti	—	290	1,200
Granada, Spain	—	—	87
Grenada, West Indies	—	51	17

Guadeloupe, West Indies	79	3,548	2,755	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	86	6,331	5,846	
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	20	—	Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	382	119	
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	14	Rotterdam, Holland	295	36,902	23,102	
Hamburg, Germany	125	9,284	2,410	St. Croix, West Indies	—	5	65	
Havana, Cuba	—	817	4,893	St. Johns, N. F.	—	125	27	
Havre, France	—	26,502	15,590	St. Kitts, West Indies	—	150	121	
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	—	St. Lucia, West Indies	—	194	—	
Hull, England	23	175	125	St. Thomas, West Indies	—	191	—	
Inagua, West Indies	—	18	—	Salonica, Turkey	—	7	—	
Jamaica, West Indies	—	10	—	Samana, San Domingo	—	1,003	—	
Kalmar, Sweden	—	55	—	Sanchez, San Domingo	—	19	31	
Kingston, West Indies	62	6,331	1,924	San Domingo City, San Dom.	218	2,031	2,181	
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100	600	San Jose, Costa Rica	—	—	—	
Kustendil, Roumania	—	935	1,400	Santiago, Cuba	—	221	1,463	
Lagos, Portugal	—	10	—	Santos, Brazil	—	1,580	3,050	
La Guaira, Venezuela	84	416	160	Savannillo, Colombia	—	4	—	
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	89	Sekondi, West Africa	—	20	10	
Leihorn, Italy	—	1,673	3,443	Shanghai, China	—	—	14	
Leith, Scotland	—	125	—	Smyrna, Turkey	—	240	—	
Liverpool, England	60	6,768	1,824	Southampton, England	200	1,460	774	
London, England	—	9,668	5,562	Stavanger, Norway	—	440	170	
Maceio, Brazil	—	—	434	Stettin, Germany	—	2,674	6,004	
Macoris, San Domingo	—	639	721	Stockholm, Sweden	—	220	50	
Malmo, Sweden	—	360	240	Sydney, Australia	—	129	9	
Manila, Island of	151	2,487	2,309	Talcahuano, Chile	—	—	202	
Manchester, England	50	1,738	3,350	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6	
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	29	—	Tangier, Morocco	—	—	100	
Maracalbo, Venezuela	6	28	51	Tonsberg, Norway	—	225	—	
Maranhao, Brazil	—	6	—	Trebizond, Armenia	—	357	—	
Marseilles, France	—	133,534	43,802	Trieste, Austria	—	6,845	2,206	
Martinique, West Indies	—	1,831	11,428	Trinidad, Island of	—	331	230	
Massawa, Arabia	19	170	57	Tunis, Algeria	—	350	—	
Metzanos, West Indies	—	5	583	Valetta, Maltese Island	—	453	125	
Melbourne, Australia	5	532	58	Valparaiso, Chile	—	696	4,014	
Messina, Sicily	—	47	—	Venice, Italy	—	13,006	14,322	
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	6	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	315	113	
Mollendo, Peru	—	8	—	Victoria, Brazil	—	10	—	
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6	13	Wellington, New Zealand	—	53	168	
Montevideo, Uruguay	342	3,496	3,275	Yokohama, Japan	—	108	48	
Nantes, France	—	100	—	Totals	—	4,381	382,848	219,986

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	7,141	11,611	
Belfast, Ireland	—	3,375	415	
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	—	200	
Bordeaux, France	—	—	775	
Bremen, Germany	—	1,990	5,865	
Bristol, England	—	—	525	
Christiania, Norway	—	3,765	3,705	
Colon, Panama	—	5	512	
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,350	4,425	
Dublin, Ireland	—	280	570	
Dunkirk, France	—	—	350	
Genoa, Italy	—	8,735	752	
Glasgow, Scotland	—	500	30,028	18,957
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,630	2,300	
Havana, Cuba	—	150	3,513	2,127
Havre, France	—	895	3,932	12,471
Hull, England	—	—	135	
Liverpool, England	—	18,573	14,629	
London, England	—	12,530	14,425	
Manchester, England	—	1,530	1,024	
Marseille, France	—	18,360	20,400	
Newcastle, England	—	200	—	
Port Barrios, Central America	—	—	131	
Rotterdam, Holland	—	77,330	92,176	



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Swansea, Wales	513	50
Tampico, Mexico	450	50
Trieste, Austria	1,733	
Tripoli, Africa	100	200
Venice, Italy	1,393	229
Vera Cruz, Mexico		
Totals	5,310	201,754 205,924

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	750	100
Bremen, Germany	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	600	500
Hamburg, Germany	1,000	8,116
Havana, Cuba	—	436
Liverpool, England	—	1,000
London, England	1,020	500
Marseilles, France	1,100	—
Reval, Russia	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	15,786	49,912
Tampico, Mexico	60	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	6,627	6,760
Totals	26,943	68,524

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	800	719
Bremen, Germany	800	—
Bremenhaven, Germany	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	275	150
Hamburg, Germany	575	2,140
Havre, France	1,730	600
Liverpool, England	108	600
Rotterdam, Holland	8,630	5,095
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50
Totals	7,110	10,504

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	300	475
Hamburg, Germany	730	612
Liverpool, England	51	—
Totals	1,081	1,162

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	27	27
Antwerp, Belgium	—	33
Barcelona, Spain	—	120
Bergen, Norway	268	27
Bremen, Germany	108	9,405
Christiania, Norway	2,321	1,297
Christiansand, Norway	104	53
Copenhagen, Denmark	266	—
Droethem, Norway	106	—
Genoa, Italy	735	323
Gothenburg, Sweden	1,271	4,892
Hamburg, Germany	3,960	5,147
Havre, France	9,310	2,892
Kalmar, Sweden	59	—
Liverpool, England	525	—
Malmö, Sweden	323	100
Rotterdam, Holland	653	36,345 42,771
Stavanger, Norway	253	866
Stettin, Germany	—	54
Stockholm, Sweden	107	54
Tonsberg, Norway	163	55
Trieste, Austria	459	108
Venice, Italy	374	423
Totals	683	57,075 68,174

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	300
Liverpool, England	100	—
London, England	25	56
Rotterdam, Holland	187	200
Totals	262	3,646

From All Other Ports.

Canada	85	15,136	16,440
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	290
Totals	85	15,136	16,440

Recapitulation.

From New York	4,381	382,548	219,986
From New Orleans	5,310	201,754	205,924
From Galveston	—	26,943	68,524
From Baltimore	—	7,110	10,504
From Philadelphia	—	1,081	1,162
From Savannah	683	57,075	68,174
From Newport News	—	262	3,646
From all other ports	85	15,136	16,440
Totals	10,450	602,209	594,860

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COTTONSEED MEAL AS A HOG FOOD

By L. C. ESTES, Groesbeck, Texas.

(An extemporeous address delivered before the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.)

Gentlemen and Kentuckians:

I am what is called a "Texas Red Neck," and I am proud of my calling, for "what ere befalls, the farmer must provide for all." I am glad I am in Kentucky, as this is my first trip here. Thirty days ago little did I expect that I could ever visit the birthplace of my mother and father.

Almost six years ago I woke up one morning and we had one of those hot June winds in Texas, and the corn crop was destroyed and the cotton crop injured. I had a hundred and seventy-five head of hogs and about a hundred and seventy-five grains of corn, so I wrote a little squib to the Farm and Ranch, and I says: "Mr. Editor, I am between the devil and the deep blue sea, without standing room or play-ground. I have a hundred and seventy-five head of hogs and not a grain of corn on earth, and I had heard it said all my life that there is wisdom in a multitude of counsel, and if I can get two or three responsible men in Texas to say that they have fed cottonseed meal successfully to hogs I am willing to kill my hundred and seventy-five head." Before the Farm and Ranch had time to write me I got a letter from one of the greatest men that the South ever produced, and I will have to admit that he is my superior, even in Texas—that is, the Hon. J. W. Allison. (Great applause.) I got a letter from him and I read it over and it sounded good, and I went back in the kitchen and read it to my wife and it sounded better. Directly my boy John came in the house and I read it over to him, and every time I read that letter it sounded better to me, and the next morning we bought six hundred pounds of cottonseed meal—I never did business with anybody in my life except oil mill men, and I don't want to. (Applause.)

I bought six hundred pounds of cottonseed meal and sent it home on the wagon, and I caught the train and went to Ennis to see Mr. Allison. I was there with him two hours—I never liked to tell this on Mr. Allison—he has got some ways so much like a widow woman that I am always particular around him. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Allison said he did not have confidence in me, I was too easily tagged, but I went to his farm and I saw for myself, and the whole world could not convince me that it was different from that. I got home that night at 12 o'clock and I went to the livery stable and put up my horse, and I could hardly wait until daylight, and then I got one of the "niggers" and we started to feed the animals on cottonseed meal.

One of the "niggers" says, "Jim, we are going to have more dead pork around here than you can count"; and the other "nigger" says, "Well, you can't head the Cap'n off." I wanted to get right into it as quick as I could. I fixed up a barrel of slop and I cut out seven head of good hogs, and I says, "Boys, if we are going to kill them at all we will kill them right now"; so I just put the stuff in the trough and let those hogs eat, and then I turned them out in the meadow.

We dug a big hole in the ground—we call it a tank out there—and fed those hogs on cottonseed meal, according to Mr. Allison's instructions, for fifty days, and at the end of those fifty days they were ready for the packinghouse. I notified the commission man at Ft. Worth that I was ready to ship, and he wrote back that the hog market had fallen off, and as I had plenty of cottonseed meal I fed them on it for eighty-five days. You know that the man who parts his hair in the

middle and wears toothpick shoes and draws a good salary from the Government, says you can't feed cottonseed meal to hogs. I fed those hogs on cottonseed meal and then drove them nine and a half miles in the heat of August and got a better price than I ever did before!

When I was the age of eleven years, like all bad boys, I bid my mother and father adieu, and have been living in Texas ever since. I want to tell you where I come from, so that you can trail me. I got so much money for those hogs that I spent a hundred dollars for my wife, and the balance I took home in a roll and gave to her. I never had so much money before. I became so enthused in feeding cottonseed meal to hogs that I got another carload ready and sent them out just like I did the first, and I have never had failure or bad results at all.

Mr. Rommel of Washington and the gentleman from the A. & M. College wanted to have a feed test. Mr. Allison wanted me to go into it. I did not have the right kind of hogs, I thought, and had but a short time to get ready in, but I just bought what I could and we had an official test. We weighed the hogs and then commenced to feed them. The first two weeks they gained a pound, and the next two weeks they gained a little over a pound, and one of the parties said something that didn't suit me, so I just went out to the feed lot and I says, "I am going to show you." I had a hundred and twenty head of little shoats, and I did what no other man on earth has ever attempted to do. I fed that bunch of shoats fifteen hundred pounds of cottonseed meal in seven and a half days, and the only trouble I saw was that I gorged or overfed three head of them.

I had a lot of hogs on exhibition at the Ft. Worth show, and one bunch was what we call the "Happy Family," and they walked away with the money. There was a report printed in Texas by one of our most influential men, and he said that you could not feed brood sows on this kind of feed, but I gave it to them and they ate five pounds of cottonseed meal a day each. They were bred and we kept them in the pen until the gentleman from Washington and the A. & M. College man said: "Let's take them out of there or they will kill the little pigs at farrowing time." I took them out, with the understanding that I would turn them out in the yard, but would keep on feeding cottonseed meal, and those sows farrowed me fifty-four pigs, and they ate cottonseed meal from the day they were born.

And now I have been feeding cottonseed meal for almost six years. I have had my hogs at the State Fair and I have always come away with a blue ribbon. I left San Antonio with all the blue ribbons, and got the money every time I went into the ring at the Fair Grounds. I defy the whole world to show me anything to produce a pound of pork as cheaply and as quickly as cottonseed meal. (Applause.)

Last year I had two hogs that looked exactly alike. They were seven months old and they were like two new half dollars; you couldn't tell one from the other. I fed one on tankage and one on cottonseed meal, and kept them in separate pens. In about a week I saw the cottonseed meal hog moving up on the other one, and I fed him on the same stuff until I went into the ring, and I got the money with the cottonseed meal fed hog.

(Concluded on next page.)

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is no stronger. The decreased slaughter of cattle is the firmest feature of the present situation, and this applies especially to all weight native cows. April native steers are now being offered freely at 12½c., with no fresh sales to report in this variety. One of the big packers is still asking 13c. for June natives ahead, and is also talking 12¾c. for a few May natives on hand. This packer continues to carry quite a stock of February, March and April natives and branded hides, with the exception of Texas steers. This packer is reported sold up to the middle of May on Texas steers, and this variety is reported firm at the late selling figures of 14c. for heavy and 12½c. for light-weights, and some packers continue to talk 1½c. over these prices. The big packer noted above is also well sold up on late April and May butt brands and Colorados, but have a fair supply of older hides on hand. The market continues firm on both varieties at the last selling rate of 12c. for May salting, and no additional trading has come to light. Some of the largest tanning firms claim to be pretty well supplied with hides, but the packers claim that a good many of the tanneurs who were holding off on account of a dull leather trade are poorly supplied, and will have to buy before long or close down entirely. Branded cows are held at 9¾c. for winter salting, with no sales reported of late in these. All weight native cows continue dull. Some of the packers continue anxious to sell March heavies at 9½c. and lights at 9¼c. April heavy cows are held up to 10c. in some cases, and lights at 9¾c. Native and branded bulls are quiet and unchanged.

LATER WIRE.—One of the big packers sold 3,000 May salting light native cows at 10c. from Chicago, including this week's slaughter. About 4,000 heavy Texas were sold by two of the leading packers at 14½c. The large falling off in the receipts of cattle this week is partly owing to bad weather and also that grass-fed cattle are not yet in condition to kill to advantage.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is considered steady on the basis of 1½c., with not much demand for all No. 2 buffs now over 6½c. Current receipts of buffs and heavy cows continue quite firmly held at 7½c. and 6½c. that will include long-haired hides on hand. There has been quite a little trading of late, and the market is well cleaned up on winter and spring light hides

at 7½c. and 6½c. The dealers here are now well cleaned up on their hides of all kinds, and the few old hides that were carried over are gradually being absorbed. All No. 2 buffs, as noted above, are not salable over 6½c., though dealers are not disposed to offer them at this price, as noted yesterday. At some of the Missouri River points following recent sales at 7½c. and 6½c. dealers are now talking 7½c. and 6½c. for buffs. A car of December and January butcher heavy cows sold at 8c., running 25 per cent. No. 2's. Heavy steers have ruled in fair demand of late, with all long-haired lots quoted at 8½@8½c., and fresh receipts containing short-haired stock, 8¾@9c. Heavy bulls range at 6¾@7c. on late sales, as to lots.

CALFSKINS.—Both calf and kip are quiet and unchanged. Chicago city skins are neglected at 13½c. asked for best handled stock, and there are other grades offering at 13@13½c., according to quality. Outside cities are not bringing over 13@13½c. May skins are held by one packer at 14c. flat up to June 1. Late receipt kip continues in demand at 7¾c. Light calf are unchanged at 9½c. and deacons at 7½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The recent sale of Chicago packer shearlings at 37½c. established a quotation for these, and the packer making the sale offers shearlings from the Missouri River at 35c. All long wool shearlings last sold up to 50c. Short wool stock rejected from these are available at 30c. Packer take-off full wool sheep pelts last sold at \$1.25. Country pelts continue to be ranged at 75@90c., and shearlings are unchanged at 15@20c.

HORSEHIDES.—The market is dull, and some effort is being made on the part of tanneurs to weaken prices, but best city hides are not quotable under \$3.35, while countries range at \$3.15@3.25, with reports of Eastern outside cities bringing up to \$3.75 for large hides.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No sales of common varieties are reported, but importers feel very firm and are reported to be holding Orinocos at 18½c., with an inquiry reported for these.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—A purchase is reported from one of the local packers of a single bed of branded cows running back in salting and up to June 1 at 8½c. Bull hides are quiet here, as the tanneurs are disposed to give their attention at present to country bulls owing to their being relatively cheaper than packer take-off. There is no inquiry for cows, and no sales can be learned of speedy native steers held here.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—One tanner purchased two lots of New York State hides running cows, steers and light bulls. One lot was secured at 6¾c. flat and the other at 7¾c. selected, the latter lot being small butcher take-off and the buyer considers the latter purchase cheaper than the former. Dealers up-State are offering cows in car lots on a range of 6¾@7c. flat, and dealers here claim they have been offered good stock at the inside figure running back in salting. Calfskins are unchanged. New York cities are quoted at \$1.27½-\$1.57½ and \$1.77½, and country skins are ranged at \$1.05@1.10, \$1.35@1.40 and \$1.55@1.60 selected. Dealers throughout New

York State and nearby territory have evidently carried over a good many hides as local buyers report heavy offerings of late from all sources.

EUROPEAN MARKET.—One advance cable on the Paris auctions gives the following advances on calfskins. Skins under 15 lbs., 2 per cent.; 15@25 lbs., 8 per cent., and veal kin, 6 per cent.

Boston.

There is a moderate inquiry. Ohio buffs are quoted at 7½@8c., but with no sales at the outside figure; 2,000 are reported sold at 7¾c. Ohio extremes are quoted at 8½@8¾c., with one sale at 8½c. Southerns are quoted at 5½@6½c., according to shipper and quality of hides. Old Southerns are not wanted at present.

COTTONSEED MEAL AS A HOG FOOD.

(Concluded from page 32.)

A great many people call a hog a scavenger, but he isn't. A hog is a clean animal if you will let him be. He should be kept in a clean pen. Some of these people up here talk about linseed oil cake. Linseed oil cake contains 22 per cent. protein, and cottonseed meal contains 50 per cent., so you see the difference between the two. Linseed oil meal is fifty dollars a ton, and cottonseed meal costs me \$1.20 a hundred.

The gentleman told you yesterday about fertilizers. I want to tell you my experiences on this fertilizer proposition. I can tell you the truth. I am traveling with the Ten Commandments in one hand and cottonseed meal in the other. (Laughter.) But I will tell you what I did do. My wife had thirty chickens in the yard, and I went out with a basket and got one dozen chickens and weighed them. I put them in one coop and then I went out and got another dozen chickens and weighed them and put them in another coop. I fed one on corn shucks and wheat bran. The other I fed on cottonseed meal and wheat chops, and I sold them afterwards and my cottonseed meal chickens brought me in enough money to pay for the whole two dozen, and I had thirty cents left. I suppose if I had fed the other dozen on cottonseed meal it would have declared me a dividend on the transaction.

But about the fertilizers. We had only had one week of dry weather in Texas in five weeks, and I set out a lot of tomatoes in old Mother Earth, and just about the time I got through along came a heavy rain, and the ground was so wet I could not set out the tomatoes for two weeks, and I took a big handful of cottonseed meal and put on each hill and set out my tomatoes, and it wasn't but a short time before I had blooms as big as a little partridge egg.

I don't like to get into anybody else's speech and I am going to quit right now. The trouble in Texas is that the "Red Necks" are not identified with the oil mill men closely enough. (Applause.)

The human family to-day is consuming thousands of pounds of our cottonseed meal for bread. At Bremen, Germany, the poor laboring people cannot buy meat, and they eat bread that has a lot of cottonseed meal in it. We send cottonseed meal over there and they make it into flour and sell it for bread, except what they send back here to us as breakfast foods at \$80 a ton. I have work horses at my place that I have fed on cottonseed meal for seven and a half years, and they are as good as any man's. In the name of goodness, I will give any one of those hard-boiled-hat-fellows, that parts his hair in the middle, a hundred dollars in money if he can show me one single thing about cottonseed meal that will kill a hog! (Prolonged applause.)

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Chicago Section

Discovered your soul mate yet?

A Buddhist church is to be built in Seattle. Next!

The book agent is certainly in bad in Chicago now.

Corn seems to be earning its front name of golden this month, if it never did before.

The great Republican contention neareth; then we shall see whether or no TR is the dark horse.

Now that the umbrella has had its innings the straw hat is next on the card—let's soap so, anyway.

Sir Tummas has developed his periodical fever—to possess that cup he's been trying so hard to forget.

They may guy Taft all they want to, but there's no denying he's a good, big, generous "sample" just the same.

Taft's manager dropped into Chicago from Columbus and looked about as worried as does Taft or Henry Pirrung.

Grandmothers are beginning to die at an alarming rate now the weather is getting endurable. There's the usual crop of 'em, too.

Some of these nutty chauffeurs certainly deserve to run into a few ounces of lead when they deliberately attempt to run down people crossing the street. 'Bout as good a cure as any for them.

The Commonwealth-Edison Company has one 100,000-horsepower plant in operation and will increase it to 200,000 horsepower. When all plans are completed by the company they will have the largest single power plant in the world.

The Chicago Subway Company has set aside \$5,000,000 for the improvement of its automatic telephone system as a starter for a contest with the Chicago Telephone Company. Let us hope so, for of all the abominable service, etc., etc., etc.

The campaign about to begin against tuberculosis in Missouri cows by the State Board of Agriculture, looking to a State law reimbursing owners whose diseased animals are slaughtered by State officials, is not the first action taken by a commonwealth, says the Drovers' Telegram. The Wisconsin experiment station has been busy for quite

awhile and has achieved notable results, as set out in the last annual report of that station. The experiment station work has been supplemented by that of the State veterinarian and private individuals, whose records are not included in the compilation showing of the station itself. During the past three years hundreds of students have been set to work and tuberculin has been distributed by wholesale over the State. Tabulated results were sent to the station, showing that the disease is giving way to this treatment. The number of animals tested in 1907 was twice as large as in 1906, yet the number found affected was scarcely more than half as great.

GROCERS FAVOR OLEOMARGARINE.

The National Retail Grocers' Association, which convened in Boston, Mass., last week, devoted considerable time to a discussion of problems which are of intense interest to the meat and packing trades. Among these subjects was oleomargarine and the dates on food packages. At the final session of the association the committee on resolutions approved the following resolutions, which were adopted by the convention.

Whereas, The present United States oleomargarine law has operated to divert the distribution of a meritorious and wholesome product from its legitimate channel of trade, to wit, the grocery store, to the injury of the retail grocers throughout the land; and

Whereas, Said law has seriously injured the business of the retail grocers; and

Whereas, Said law has operated to defraud the government of the revenue tax amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars; and

Whereas, Under the operation of said law there has arisen a large class of unscrupulous parties handling oleomargarine by evading the government tax; and

Whereas, Said law as it now stands on the statute books places a premium upon crime and offers a large reward for the practice of fraud, with a small risk; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this association does hereby urge upon the Congress of the United States the repeal of the present law taxing oleomargarine, as this tax falls upon the consumer and it is in reality a pernicious protection to a combination of creamery butter manufacturers as against the legitimate sale and distribution of a wholesome article of food, and, be it further

Resolved, That we recommend the enactment of such legislation as will allow the honest dealer to sell oleomargarine in original packages of 1, 2, 3 or 5 pounds for just what it is without any discriminating tax, and, be it further

Resolved, That every member of the National Retail Grocers' Association be, and he is hereby, requested to immediately write to his Representative and to the Senators of his State requesting them to use their influence towards the repeal of the present unjust and pernicious oleomargarine law.—(Submitted by Ira L. Daley, Missouri.)

As every state which has members in the association is represented on the committee on resolutions, the fact that this resolution was submitted indicates the concensus of opinion on the subject.

The resolution relating to the date on food packages was as follows:

Whereas, Bills providing that food products shall bear the date of packing have been, and still are, frequently introduced and considered by the legislatures of the various States; and

Whereas, For the reasons hereinafter set forth, such measures are deemed by us to be neither necessary nor reasonable nor just; it is hereby

Resolved, That the members of this association are opposed to the enactment of all State and Federal legislation that shall require the declaration on the label of food products of any kind of the date when such articles were prepared or packed; and further

Resolved, That the secretary of this association be, and he is hereby, requested when proposed State or Federal legislation of this character shall come to his notice and whenever occasions shall require to communicate with the various members hereof, asking them to communicate with the legislators who represent them in the Congress or in their State legislatures, and otherwise to cooperate in opposing such bills; and further

Resolved, That our secretary be, and is hereby, authorized and directed, whenever in the discretion of himself or of the other officers or directors of the association it shall seem necessary, on behalf of the association, to communicate with the committees of the Federal or of the several State legislatures having such bills in charge, and to request them to grant a hearing to the National Association of Retail Grocers or to its members chiefly affected before the measures are reported for passage by such committees; and in conclusion it is

Resolved, That the National Retail Grocers' Association holds legislation of the kind mentioned to be unwise.

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Refer to Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

UTILIZATION OF GARBAGE.

(Continued from page 17.)

sufficient for the further operation of grease extraction. A pyrometer at the exit end of the machines gives fairly accurate data concerning the economy of the process at this stage.

The shell of the dryer is about forty feet in length, and is provided with two stationary tires at convenient intervals to permit the rotation of the dryers by the friction of the tires and the rollers on a main driving shaft, which in turn is coupled to the electric motor by means of pulleys and gears. The speed of the dryers is thus reduced to from 11 to 14 revolutions per minute, of which the former figure is much to be preferred.

The rollers, of which there are four for each dryer—two on the driving shaft and two idlers—are fastened to the foundation by means of adjustable plates. A dust chamber is arranged at the end of each dryer, con-

ceived a larger share of the management's attention than perhaps any other one item of installation. On consideration of the peculiar and contrary nature of this tankage, with its rags, strings, wires, etc., still clinging to it, blocking conveyors, wrapping themselves around the shafting, sprockets and chains of the conveying machinery, it is evident that these latter must naturally endure great strain. Satisfactory service can be obtained only by the installation of the very best conveyor of their kind, both with regard to their adaptability to the material at hand and also in view of durability and infrequency of break-downs, for reasons which are obvious when we compare such a factory to a chain of links, receiving its load at one end with the regularity of the contract stipulations, and no evasive features to it, and being forced to apply the power at the other end.

After much thought and deliberation it was decided to convert a number of variously con-

veyor is practically "fool-proof" from end to end, with but the ordinary attention as to oiling, etc. Slight variations in the spacing of the buttons are automatically adjusted by an ingeniously constructed flexible jaw of the sprocket wheel, while the individual buttons can be respaced in the course of a few minutes.

(Continued next week.)

TESTING LOCAL INSPECTION LAW.

The city of Fort Wayne, Ind., is having a merry time testing out the constitutionality of the local meat inspection law which was passed recently. A test case has been brought up and extensive testimony taken. It is claimed that the city meat inspection ordinance is unconstitutional because several of its measures conflict with the Federal statutes on the subject. There were some fifteen legal points raised.

The decision of the court held that the section which provided for penalties was void, and in the opinion of the plaintiffs this invalidates the entire ordinance. The city attorney holds that the ordinance itself is not invalidated by the court's decision. According to his statement the section which grants the mayor the power of revoking licenses is too broad and may be void. The section which relates to the pouring of kerosene on condemned meat is also declared void by the court. The right of farmers to sell meat, which the ordinance gave them, is declared void. The question as to the validity of the entire ordinance will come up, when the court may or may not enjoin the city from collecting the penalties inflicted.

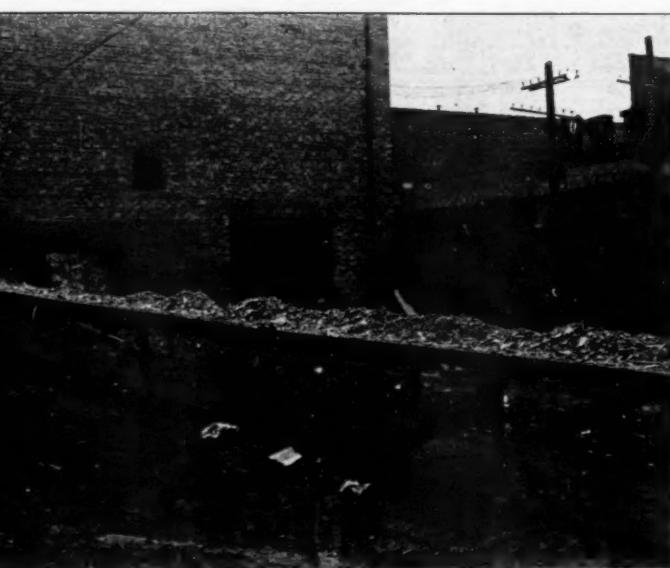
BRITISH MEAT REGULATIONS.

The Bureau of Agriculture of Great Britain has issued the following bulletin in regard to the official certification of meat food products exported to the United States:

In view of the requirements of the food laws in operation in the United States and the Philippine Islands in regard to meat foods imported into those countries, the Local Government Board, at the request of the Foreign Office, have formulated a scheme of conditions to be complied with by traders in England and Wales who prepare or pack meat foods for export to the United States and the Philippine Islands, and who desire that such exportation should be accompanied by an official attestation of precautions to safeguard the wholesomeness of the foods in question. Certificates under these regulations will be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. Firms interested can obtain a copy of the scheme from the Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., London.

DEATH OF LIVESTOCK AGENT.

E. W. Jordan, livestock agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad at the Chicago stockyards and a figure well known among the Chicago packers, died on Sunday, May 17, of apoplexy. Mr. Jordan has been connected with the railroad company for thirty-five years, nearly all of that time as agent at meat packing centers. Before coming to Chicago he had held a similar position as live stock agent at Sioux City, Ia., where he had made a host of friends. He was sociable and congenial by nature and his loss is mourned throughout the yards and among the traders. The remains were shipped to Freeport, Ill., where the interment took place on Wednesday.



METHOD OF DRYING THE MATERIAL.

necting the latter with a one hundred and fifty-foot concrete stack. Interposed there are large fans for the purpose of the better exhaustion of the steam and vapors into the stack.

The crushed garbage, containing from 70 to 73 per cent. of water, issues from the dryers with a moisture content of from 10 to 12 per cent., according to the carefulness of the feeder and to the condition and volume of the fire in the furnace, the smaller percentage of moisture being necessarily the more desirable one to obtain.

Conveying.

A horizontal flight conveyor, being covered or all sides for the purpose of excluding outside air, connects the exits of the six dryers and drops the dried material at one end into the boot of a bucket elevator, which latter carries it to the roof of an adjoining building, there connecting with the lower end of a cable conveyor "air line," which carries the tankage—dried garbage—to the roof of the naphtha plant for extraction.

Conveyors, being such an important and economic consideration in the transfer of the material and to replace manual labor, have

structed bucket and flight elevators into a single span of a cable conveyor, traversing some one hundred and fifty feet through the air onto the roof of the extraction plant, about seventy feet above the ground.

The installation has proven such a decided success that the management have decided for this class of conveyors whenever suitable and practicable. The Jeffrey button and cable conveyor is the type here installed, running over three-jawed sprockets and driven by a $7\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. electric motor, over an incline of about 20 degrees, with eight-inch button diameter, buttons 36 inches apart, running at a speed of about one hundred feet per minute, which is ample capacity for the transfer of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons of tankage per day.

The advantages of the button and cable conveyor over all others in connection with garbage and garbage tankage, provided the angle of the incline does not exceed 45 degrees, and the satisfaction which previous installations of the same are giving at present, are so pronounced that this class of Jeffrey conveyors is to be installed at the receiving end of the works where the raw garbage is to be dealt with.

The absence of the chain links, flights or buckets, sprocket wheels and shaft, etc., tends to simplify such an installation, and once the buttons are properly spaced the cable con-

May 30, 1908.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 18.....	20,336	701	27,355	32,416
Tuesday, May 19.....	2,500	5,118	9,038	9,494
Wednesday, May 20.....	15,314	2,457	22,748	9,602
Thursday, May 21.....	3,230	1,706	13,880	7,083
Friday, May 22.....	1,271	205	9,909	6,674
Saturday, May 23.....	414	121	15,720	653

Total last week.....	43,265	10,488	98,650	65,922
Previous week.....	54,102	13,507	157,602	68,829
Cor. week 1907.....	60,580	13,461	164,287	56,070
Cor. week 1906.....	66,034	13,179	130,782	76,867

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, May 18.....	6,771	18	6,330	3,228
Tuesday, May 19.....	1,840	12	3,000	3,630
Wednesday, May 20.....	3,331	81	4,342	2,470
Thursday, May 21.....	4,988	29	5,287	3,044
Friday, May 22.....	3,080	15	4,056	2,065
Saturday, May 23.....	388	19	4,211	208

Total last week.....	22,398	172	28,425	15,555
Previous week.....	22,514	233	29,413	16,886
Cor. week 1907.....	27,656	328	25,982	7,780
Cor. week 1906.....	29,287	207	27,731	9,722

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,176,885	188,448	3,652,057
Year ago.....	1,279,698	194,254	3,155,680
Year 1906.....	1,540,518		

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending May 23.....	487,000
Week previous.....	579,000
Year ago.....	607,000
Two years ago.....	508,000

Total to date.....	12,449,000
Same period, 1907.....	10,200,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week May 23, 1908.....	119,500	367,300
Week ago.....	148,000	456,200
Year ago.....	149,100	471,300
Two years ago.....	133,100	404,700

Total, year to date.....	2,854,000	9,132,000	3,082,000
Same period, 1907.....	3,266,000	7,733,000	3,504,000

Week ending May 23:

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.	17,900
Armour & Co.....	17,900
Swift & Co.....	13,000
Anglo-American.....	3,600
Royal-Lusham.....	4,100
H. Boore & Co.....	2,000
Continental P. Co.....	4,100
Hammond & Co.....	6,000
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Roberts & Oak.....	3,300
S. & S.	8,700
Western Packing Co.....	6,000
Omaha Packing Co.....	8,200
Other packers.....	76,900
Total.....	128,800
Week ago.....	149,800
Year ago.....	112,300
Total for year to date.....	2,753,600
Same period, 1907.....	2,635,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamb.
Week May 23, 1908.....	\$6.35	\$5.54	\$4.60
Previous week.....	6.50	5.52	5.00
Year ago.....	5.65	6.39	5.75
Two years ago.....	5.15	6.39	5.60
Three year ago.....	5.23	5.39	4.50

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.50@7.30
Fair to good steers.....	5.50@6.50
Infected to plain steers.....	5.00@5.50
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.50@6.75
Plain to fancy cows.....	4.00@5.75
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.25@6.10
Plain to fancy feeders.....	4.25@5.50
Common to good stockers.....	2.50@4.35
Good cutting and beef cows.....	2.50@4.00
Cannies.....	1.75@4.25
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.00@5.25
Bologna bulls.....	4.00@4.25
Heavy calves.....	3.50@4.75
Calves, good to choice.....	5.00@6.00

HOGS.

Heavy packers, 230 lbs. and up.....	\$5.20	5.30
Mixed butchers and barrows, 325 lbs. and up.....	5.30	5.40
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 230 to 300 lbs.....	5.35	5.47½
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up. 5.32½@5.45		
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	5.30	5.42½
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 450 lbs.....	8.00	8.50
Throw-outs, all weights.....	2.75	2.50
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.00	5.00
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	5.00	5.10

SHEEP.

Good to prime wool wethers.....	\$5.75@6.00
Fair to good wool wethers.....	5.00@5.75
Fair to fancy clipped ewes.....	4.00@4.85
Clipped wethers.....	4.25@5.00
Fed lambs.....	6.25@6.70
Clipped lambs.....	5.25@6.00
Cull lambs.....	4.00@4.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.....	5.50@6.00
Clipped yearlings.....	4.50@5.25
Breeding ewes.....	5.50@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May \$13.42½

July 13.62½

September 13.85

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 18.37½

July 8.42½

September 8.62½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May 17.22½

July 7.32½

September 7.57½

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May 13.42½

July 13.62½

September 13.85

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 13.52½

July 13.57½

September 14.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May 17.22½

July 7.32½

September 7.55

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May 13.52½

July 13.57½

September 14.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 13.52½

July 13.57½

September 14.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May 17.27½

July 7.32½

September 7.65

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May 13.65

July 13.70

September 13.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 14.00

July 14.02½

September 13.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May 17.30

July 7.40

September 7.65

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May 13.65

July 13.75

September 13.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 14.00

July 14.00

September 13.92

RIBS—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May 18.40

July 8.60

September 8.47

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July \$13.65

Sept. 14.07

Sept. 13.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July 8.45

Sept. 8.63

Sept. 8.75

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 7.35

Sept. 7.50

Sept. 7.57

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July 13.70

Sept. 14.07

Sept. 13.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July 13.77½

Sept. 13.65

Sept. 13.77½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 17.35

Sept. 7.65

Sept. 7.73

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1908.

May 30, 1908.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10	@ 10%
Native Steers, medium		@ 9%
Heifers, good		@ 10
Cows	8	@ 8%
Hind Quarters, choice		@ 13
Fore Quarters, Choice		@ 9%

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks		@ 8 1/2
Cow Chucks	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Boneless Chucks		@ 7
Medium Plates		@ 5 1/2
Steer Plates		@ 6
Cow Rounds	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Steer Rounds		@ 10
Cow Loins, Medium		@ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy		@ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1		@ 26
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2		@ 22
Strip Loins		@ 10
Sirloin Butts		@ 12
Shoulder Clods		@ 8 1/4
Rolls		@ 12
Bump Butts	8 1/4	@ 10
Trimmings		@ 6
Shank		@ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy		@ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light		@ 9 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light		@ 13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy		@ 14 1/2
Loin Ends, steer—native		@ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, cow		@ 10 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins		@ 8
Flank Steak	11	@ 12
Hind Shanks		@ 8 1/4

Beef Offal.

Livers		5 1/2 @ 6
Hearts		@ 4
Tongues		@ 12
Sweetbreads		@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.		@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain		@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.		@ 4 1/2
Brains		@ 5 1/2
Kidneys, each		@ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal		@ 8 1/2
Light Carcass		@ 8 1/2
Good Carcass		@ 10
Good Saddles		@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks		@ 9
Good Racks		@ 9 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each		@ 5 1/2
Sweetbreads		@ 45
Plucks		@ 25
Heads, each		@ 12

Lamb.

Medium Caul		@ 11
Good Caul		@ 12
Round Dressed Lamb		@ 12 1/2
Saddles Caul		@ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles		@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks		@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks		@ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair		@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each		@ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each		@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep		@ 10
Good Sheep		@ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles		@ 11 1/2
Good Saddles		@ 12
Medium Racks		@ 8
Good Racks		@ 11
Mutton Legs		@ 11
Mutton Stew		@ 7
Mutton Loin		@ 12
Sheep Tongues, each		@ 3
Sheep Heads, each		@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7	@ 7 1/2
Pork Loins		@ 8 1/2
Leaf Lard		@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins		@ 18
Spare Ribs		@ 5 1/2
Butts		@ 7 1/2
Hocks		@ 5
Trimmings		@ 5
Tails		@ 4 1/2
Snots		@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet		@ 3
Pigs' Heads		@ 4
Blade Bones		@ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat		@ 5
Hog Plucks	4	@ 4 1/2
Neck Bones		@ 2
Skinned Shoulders		@ 7
Pork Hearts		@ 3
Pork Kidneys		@ 4
Pork Tongues		@ 7
Slip Bones		@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones		@ 4
Brains		@ 5 1/2
Backfat		@ 7 1/2
Hams	11	@ 12
Calas		@ 7
Bellies		@ 10
Shoulders		@ 7

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna		@ 1
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth		@ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna		@ 7 1/2
Viennas		@ 9

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Frankfurters

Blood, Liver and Headcheese

Tongue

White Tongue

Minced Sausage

Prepared Sausage

New England Sausage

Compressed Luncheon Sausage

Special Compressed Ham

Berliner Sausage

Boneless Sausage

Oxford Sausage

Polish Sausage

Garlic Sausage

Smoked Sausage

Farm Sausage

Pork Sausage, bulk or link

Pork Sausage, short link

Special Prepared Sausage

Boneless Pigs' Feet

Hams, Bologna

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry

German Salami, Medium Dry

Holsteiner

Mettwurst, New

Farmer

Italian Salami, New

Monarque Cervelat

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50

Smoked Sausage, 2-20

Bologna, 1-50

Bologna, 2-20

Frankfurt, 1-50

Frankfurt, 2-20

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 200-lb. barrels

Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels

Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels

Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels

Pickled Pig's Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels

Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-lb. jars, 1 doz. in box

2-lb. jars, 1 doz. in box

4-lb. jars, 1 doz. in box

8-lb. jars, 14 doz. in box

16-lb. jars, 1/4 doz. in box

2-lb. and 10-lb. tins

\$1.00 per lb. net

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. blis.

Plate Beef

Prime Mess Beef

Extra Mess Beef

Beef Hams

Rump Butts

Moss Pork

Clear Fat Backs

Family Back Pork

Bean Pork

LARD.

Pure Leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.

Pure lard

Lard, substitutes, tcs.

Lard, compound

Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels

Barrels, 3/4 over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1/2 over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 lbs.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.

Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.

Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.

Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.

Regular Plates

Short Clears

Butts

Bacon meat, 1/4 to 1/2 more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.

Hams, 10 lbs., avg.

Skinned Hams

Calas, 46@6 lbs., avg.

Calas, 66@12 lbs., avg.

New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.

Breakfast Bacon, fancy

Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.

Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.

Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@8 avg.

Dried Beef Sets

Dried Beef Insides

Dried Beef Knuckles

Dried Beef Outsides

Regular Boiled Hams

Smoked Hams

Boiled Calas

Cooked Loin Rolls

Cooked Rolled Shoulders

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 20
Export Rounds	@ 20
Middles, per set	@ 48
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/4
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog middles, per set	@ 48
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 12
Hog bungs, large middles	@ 75
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	3
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 60
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 50
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 26
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 22
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.40
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.25
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.00
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 1.95 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 1.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 17.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 15c.

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1	65@70 lbs. average
Hoofs, black, per ton	27.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	35.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	65.00
Flat skin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton.	82.00
Round skin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton.	68.75
Round skin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton.	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton.	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	35.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.47 1/2

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 27.

Receipts of cattle here are light for Wednesday, 12,000, and sellers expected a strong and active market, but contrary to expectations the trade was slow excepting on a few choice, well finished cattle, which sold at little stronger prices. The general market was slow, prices showing no change since last Monday. The demand for the better grades of cattle from Eastern buyers, also the export demand, has been limited during the past few weeks, and packers have not been free buyers, consequently we have been having a slow and unsatisfactory trade from day to day on the medium to pretty good grades of cattle. The general belief now is that the choice to prime cattle will sell at somewhat stronger prices as the season advances, but we do not look for any advance on the medium to pretty good grades of cattle, and believe the commoner and half-fat kinds will sell lower. The market on butcher stock is strong and active to-day, and prices are 15@25c. higher than last week's close.

The official receipts of hogs on Monday were 69,756. This is the largest run ever received at this market in May, and prices were 15@20c. lower than on last Saturday, hogs selling 25@35c. below the high prices prevailing on last Friday. Monday was a disastrous day to hog shippers, not only in having their hogs here on an exceedingly heavy run and the market 15@20c. per cwt. lower, but it is said there were more dead hogs here on Monday than ever before on any one day.

The receipts to-day were 22,000; market opened 5c. lower, later strengthened and closed 10c. higher than early, prices averaging steady with yesterday. Bulk selling to-day at \$5.30@5.40, with fancy butchers at \$5.45@5.50.

The receipts of sheep and lambs show a decrease of about 3,000 from the same time a week ago, but have been more evenly divided, and there has been a fairly good demand for the light-weight fat lambs and good sheep and yearlings, and most of the supply has been sold at about steady prices. Yesterday the market was rather more active and a shade stronger; to-day very dull, and it was hard to obtain steady prices. The receipts will have to be very moderate the balance of the week in order to not have any further decline. The top on clipped lambs is 6c., but they have to be "made to order" to bring the price, most of them selling at \$5.75, with fairly good lambs around \$5.25@5.50. A few choice heavy sheep sold for export as high as \$5.25, but the majority of the sheep are selling around \$4.65@4.85, with good yearlings around 5c. Good to choice heavy ewes from \$5@5.30 in small bunches. A few thin lambs are being picked up to go to the country at from \$4.50@5. Some Colorado wool lambs still on the market, most of them selling \$6.60@6.70, with fairly good ones at \$6.50. Prospects are favorable for only steady prices the balance of this week.

C. H. GILLETT & CO.
Strictly Commission Buyers
Cattle, Hogs & Sheep
UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago

Quotations Furnished. Correspondence Solicited

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., May 29.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 24,000; last week, 35,200; same week last year, 27,600. General market advanced 10@25c. this week without exception. Killing grades appear uneven because of the increasing proportion of inferior cattle coming. The reduced receipts on account of the crippled railroad service incident to floods in the Southwest is the reason for the stronger prices. Steers sold at \$7.25, which is the highest this year. These were of extra choice quality; bulk of steers sold at \$5.50@6.40. Cows, \$3@5.25; heifers, \$3.75@6.40; bulls, \$3@5.25; veals, up to \$6.25; quarantine steers, \$3@5.50; no dry lot quarantines this week. Stockers and feeders, 10@25c. higher; stockers, \$3.40@5.25; feeders, \$4@5.40.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 70,000; last week, 74,700; same week last year, 77,800. Prices ruled lower during the week, but advances during the last three days put the market almost on an equality with that of a year ago. Top to-day, \$5.50; bulk, \$5.30@5.50. Some prime tops are included, but the proportion of common to fair light hogs is increasing, with the buyers watching closely for signs of grass. The May receipts are approximately the same as May of last year, with the average weight less than last May. The present prices are 70@80c. lower than a year ago.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 33,400; last week, 40,600; same week last year, 24,400. Flood casualties held down sheep receipts, particularly from Texas, which is the source of the bulk of receipts, and brought an advance of 15@25c. on grass muttons. Lambs about steady; spring lambs, \$6.50; wooled lambs, \$6.10@6.35; clipped lambs, \$5.40@5.75; common range spring lambs, \$4.50@5.50; grass wethers, \$4.15@4.40; ewes, \$3.75@4.10. Goats, \$3.10@3.60.

HIDES are steady. Green salted, 5%@7c.; bulks, 5@6c.; dry flint butchers, 10@13c.; dry salt, 8@10c.; dry sheep pelts, 8@10c.; green, 40c. @ \$1.25.

Fuckers purchases this week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	484	.....	10
Armour	2,158	24,425	2,910
Cudahy	2,723	12,914	2,161
Fowler	898	.....	2,365
Morris	1,504	8,973	1,978
S. & S.	3,077	14,853	3,754
Swift	2,400	17,826	6,524

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, May 26.

Cattle values are spreading, the best dry lot beefs finding a ready sale right along at strong figures, while half fatter and short fed steers are going lower every day, the decline of the past ten days amounting to 30@50c. Supplies have been very moderate and the demand from both local dressed beef men and shipping and export buyers lacking in urgency so that aside from the good to choice beefs the undertone to the market has been rather weak than otherwise. Choice, finished beefs sell up as high as \$7.00, but the bulk of the fair to pretty good 1,200 to 1,450-pound beefs sell around \$5.75@6.50. Cows and heifers have declined fully as much as beef steers and some of the grassy stuff is fully a dollar lower than ten days ago. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$6.00, the bulk of the fair to good butchers' stock going around \$3.50@4.50. Stockers and feeders have held about steady of late but the volume of business has been very light. Fleshy steers sell as high as \$5.25, but most of the trading is done at a range of \$4.00@4.50.

Hogs averaged higher last week but the heavy run has resulted in bringing about a decline for the past two days. The market be-

ing now about 15c. lower than a week ago. There is a well sustained demand and both local packers and eastern butchers continue to pay a premium for the heavy and butcher weight loads. Rough heavy hogs sell at the bottom of the list and the same is true as to common underweight stuff. For good hogs of all weights, however, the range of prices continues comparatively narrow. There were 12,500 hogs here to-day and prices were a shade stronger. Tops sold at \$5.25 as against \$5.40 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$5.15@5.20, as against \$5.32@5.35 a week ago.

The sheep market has been dull and weak at the recent decline and while the tone to the trade is very dull, it looks as if the market would hold at the present level for a while, at least. Quotations on lambs: Good to choice light wooled lambs, \$6.00@6.50; fair to good light wooled lambs, \$5.50@6.00; good to choice heavy wooled lambs, \$5.75@6.25; shorn lambs, 75c. under wooled stock. Quotations on sheep: Good to choice yearlings, shorn, \$5.00@5.25; fair to good yearlings, shorn, \$4.75@5.00; good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.75@5.00; fair to good wethers, shorn, \$4.25@4.75; good to choice ewes, shorn, \$4.25@4.65; fair to good ewes, shorn, \$4.00@4.25; culs and bucks, shorn, \$3.00@4.00; woolled sheep, 25@40c. above shorn stock.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., May 25, 1908.

Marketing of cattle at western points has not been of large volume during the past week and yet the market has shown a sharp slump on practically all grades of beef cattle. It is altogether likely that the high retail prices of beef are a factor in the market, and that the consuming public has started on a campaign of starving prices to a lower level; at least this would seem to be the fact, inasmuch as there is a dragging outlet for the very moderate supplies coming to hand. The slump in prices has been very uneven, ranging from not more than 10c. and 5c. on the best corn feed grade of steers, such as sell at \$6.50 to the top and 25c. and 40c. on everything in the steer line below a \$6.50 grade. The slump has also extended severely to the market for she stuff and prices are quoted 25c. and 50c. lower than ten days ago on practically all grades of cows and heifers. In the stocker and feeder line there is hardly business enough to establish quotations, both supply and demand are very light and prices have declined along with beef cattle. This week opens with very moderate supply on hands, but the light supply did not have the effect of stimulating any material activity to the trade. There is not much doubt of a scarcity of fully fed cattle in the country, and prices for these will doubtless remain along the present level. The country, however, should particularly note that the bulk of the cattle being marketed show up green, and buyers are very discriminating against them. To be fair to the market, the country shou'd make some allowance in the big declines quoted for the fact of cattle showing up green and washy.

During last week the volume of hog marketing was considerably smaller than during the week previous, but the falling off was due to a temporary cause and did not indicate any real shortage of supply in the country. Those who would turn loose large receipts in a short time stubbornly opposed any advance in prices and all apparent strength was granted under protest. With final days of the week the receipts began to increase largely and the close last week saw a break of 15c. and 20c. in prices with the opening day of the current week, five western markets reporting a total of over 100,000, and the packers immediately proceeded to take off a long slice in prices. The market ruled fully 15c. lower than on the closing day last week and 25c. and 35c. lower than last Friday with the bulk of hogs on Monday selling at \$5.15 and \$5.25, and tops at \$5.35. There is absolutely nothing in the situation looking towards light receipts during the next month

or six weeks and trade experts are predicting a big June run and lower prices than prevailed during May.

The market for sheep and lambs has continued to show a downward tendency, although receipts have not been large for the season of the year. There are still a few lambs coming from western feedlots, but the bulk of mutton supply is coming from the southwestern ranges. It is generally conceded that the lamb crop of the spring has been large in the range country and that the summer season will see liberal receipts on the markets.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 25, 1908.

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,693	—	4,077	13,056	14,394
Sixtieth street	2,364	30	8,951	4,470	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	17,043
Lehigh Valley	3,325	—	1,840	13,110	—
Weehawken	350	—	—	—	—
West Shore	2,664	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	68	210	134	5,000
Totals	11,306	98	15,067	30,770	36,437
Totals last week	12,617	100	15,228	31,064	42,531

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Ss., Ss. Mesaba	348	—	2,000
Schwarzschild & Ss., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,300
J. Shumberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba	350	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,700
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	1,600
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,400
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	1,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,100
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,000
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	47	105	—
Total exports	745	105	11,600
Total exports last week	1,280	—	9,250

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MAY 25, 1908.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	745	105	11,600
Boston	1,454	—	2,640
Baltimore	680	—	—
Montreal	2,566	—	—
Quebec	200	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,537	—	10,532
Liverpool	1,484	—	3,703
Glasgow	1,064	—	—
Bristol	343	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	47	105	—
Totals to all ports	5,645	105	14,240
Totals to all ports last week	5,814	—	11,072

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 23:

CATTLE.

Chicago	20,567
Kansas City	17,799
Omaha	9,798
St. Joseph	6,551
Cudahy	388
Sioux City	2,234
Wichita	332
South St. Paul	1,500
Indianapolis	2,335
New York and Jersey City	10,640
Detroit	797
Philadelphia	3,071

HOGS.

Chicago	70,225
Kansas City	74,516
Omaha	69,601
St. Joseph	47,478
Cudahy	12,197
Sioux City	34,374
Ottumwa	15,011
Cedar Rapids	10,879
Wichita	11,297
South St. Paul	11,470
Indianapolis	26,673
New York and Jersey City	36,437
Detroit	4,718
Philadelphia	2,953

SHEEP.

Chicago	50,367
Kansas City	20,105
Omaha	12,123
St. Joseph	10,697
Cudahy	271
Sioux City	563
South St. Paul	1,000
Indianapolis	522
New York and Jersey City	30,665
Detroit	680
Philadelphia	8,347

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, MAY 29.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 16,000; weak to 5¢, lower; \$5.10@5.57½¢.

OMAHA.—Not received.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Not received.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 8,500; strong; \$4.90@5.80.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 2,000; steady; 5¢.65.

ST. LOUIS.—Lower; \$3.50@5.55.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 12,000; slow; \$5.15@5.55.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, 88.45@8.50; city steam, \$8.25 asked; refined Continent, tcs., \$8; do. South America, tcs., \$9.60, keg at \$10.85; compound, \$7.87½@8.12½¢.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 29.—Beef, extra India mess, 103s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 73s. 9d.; shoulders, 30s.; hams, short clear, 46s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 42s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 41s. 6d.; long clear, 28@24 lbs., 42s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 40s. 6d.; backs, 40s.; bellies, 42s. Tallow, 25s. Turpentine, 33s. 9d. Rosin, common, 7s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 42s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 43s. 9d. Cheese, white Canadian, old, 61s. 6d.; colored Canadian, old, 61s. 6d.; do., Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 42½¢/lb. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. 4½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 24s. Linseed (London), La Plata, May and June, 41s. 9d. Calcutta, May and June, 44s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 9d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 9-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

New York, May 27, 1908.—Oleo oil maintains its price in Europe for extra grades, but is not active for the lower grades. The production of oleo oil in this country is considerably reduced on account of light killing, and that is likely to continue so all during June. The price of cattle is very high and beef business is not satisfactory. The packers do not kill cattle heavily, so there is no abundant supply of production of oleo oil. Neutral lard business has picked up the last few days, but there has not been much change in prices. Butter oils continue in a very strong position and are likely to rule a great deal dearer than they are now, although they have already had an advance.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 28.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, in barrels, 3c. lb.; 55 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1.00 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5½¢/lb.; talc at 13% @1½c. lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; in drums, \$1.30 per 100 lbs.; in bbls., \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88-92 per cent., at 5% @6c. lb.

Palm oil, in casks, 5½c. lb., and in barrels, 6½c. lb.; green olive oil, 70c. per gal., and yellow olive oil, 70@75c. gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@6½c. lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, from 6½@6½c. lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 7½@7½c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 49c. per gal.; corn oil, 5½@5½c. lb.

Prime city tallow, in hhds., 5½c. lb.; special tallow, in tierces, 6@6½c. lb.; choice tallow, in tierces, 6½@6½c. lb.; oleo stearine, 11@11½c. lb.; house grease, 4½@4¾c. lb.; yellow packers' grease, 4¾@4¾c. lb.; brown grease, 4½@4¾c. lb.; light bone grease, 5@5½c. lb.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	15,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	7,000	1,000
Omaha	100	16,000	700
St. Louis	300	4,000	—
St. Joseph	300	13,000	—

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	65,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	11,000	6,000
Omaha	3,000	11,000	6,000
St. Louis	4,100	9,700	1,100
St. Joseph	1,000	9,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,000	2,500	—

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,200	9,000	11,000
Kansas City	8,000	22,000	8,000
Omaha	3,600	11,000	3,000
St. Louis	2,300	12,800	1,600
St. Joseph	1,800	9,000	1,000
Sioux City	800	4,500	—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	19,000	10,000
Kansas City	4,500	18,000	7,000
Omaha	1,700	10,000	4,000

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	15,000	11,000
Kansas City	2,500	11,000	3,000
Omaha	1,200	9,000	2,500

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,200	17,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,000	11,000	3,000
Omaha	900	7,000	1,800
St. Louis	500	7,500	500

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog markets were easy, in part 5¢ lower. The products markets were a little slack and favoring buyers.

Tallow.

Further offers to sell New York city, hhds., at 5%¢. The market may be called fairly steady, because of the moderate productions; at the same time the palm oil is being freely substituted for use.

Oleo Stearine.

The early market was quite steady, but quiet. Early "call" prices, for prime yellow: June, 46@48c.; July, 47½@48c.; August, 48½@49c.; September, 48½@49c.; October, 44½@45½c.; November, 39½@40½c. Switch of 600 bbls. July, 48c., and 600 bbls. September, 49c.

Crude in tanks sold in the Southeast at 3¢. The Valley offers to sell at 40c., and has 30c. bid.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: W. C. Gussew, London; Hugh Strain, Glasgow; James Marshall, Greenock; A. Knudson, Copenhagen; Louis Christian, Antwerp; Geo. Dobson, Galveston; Robert Varian, Chicago; A. H. Russell, Pittsburg; E. E. Johnston, Buffalo.

A meeting of the members of the lard trade on the New York Produce Exchange was held on Wednesday when the following amendments to the rules regulating transactions in lard were adopted: Rule 2, by adding "in conformity with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture." Rule 6, "no certificate of lard, tallow, grease or animal product of any description shall be considered proper unless worded in harmony with the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture; and all licensed 'inspectors' certificates shall state whether upon evidence in hand the said products came from a United States inspected establishment, an uninspected establishment, or 'origin not stated.'"

The annual election of officers of the Produce Exchange will be held on Monday, June 1.

The members held their annual meeting May 26, at which the president presented exhaustive reports of the finances and conditions of business on the Exchange. The total income of the Exchange for the fiscal year 1907-1908 was \$334,553.56, and expenses \$262,000.97; surplus, \$72,543.59, against \$63,106.83 in the previous year.

Retail Section

CREDIT AGREEMENT IN IOWA.

Following close in the wake of similar organizations in other sections of the country, the Retail Butchers' Association of Davenport, Ia., have agreed not to extend credit for a longer period than thirty days. The agreement was signed by practically all of the butchers in the city and is to go into effect on June 1. The agreement as adopted reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned butchers, members of the Butcher Boss' association, hereby agree that on and after June 1, 1908, we will insist on settlement in full of all accounts when due and will carry no balances.

"No new accounts will be opened under any circumstances where a clear receipt from former creditors cannot be shown. Bills will become due and payable according to terms agreed upon when account is opened, but in no case will credit be extended for a longer period than 30 days.

"We further agree to report promptly to the credit department of the Retail Butchers' association any account which may become delinquent in order that each signer to this agreement may be properly protected."

YOUNGSTOWN, O., BUTCHERS ORGANIZE

The butchers of Youngstown, Ohio, have perfected an organization and have elected the following officers: Charles Deibel, president; J. B. Wightman, vice-president, and William Von Kennon, treasurer. The office of secretary was left open, the occupant to be chosen from outside the trade. The organization got right down to work and agreed that all butcher shops would remain closed on Wednesday afternoons during the months of June, July and August. It was further agreed that the shops would be kept open until noon on holidays. It is planned to hold meetings of the association every week and later on to institute reforms which will stop the abuse of credits, etc.

WOMAN CUTTER DRAWS TRADE.

New Castle, Ind., is not a very large town, but it is to be credited with having a wise butcher in the person of Ivan Cramer, who has introduced an innovation which is likely to make it necessary for him to enlarge his shop to accommodate his increased custom. The innovation consists of a lady benchman, or in this case, benchwoman, who is credited with the ability to hold her own when it comes to cutting meats. It is reported that since the lady cutter has been at work the men folks seem particularly eager to do the marketing.

CLOSING HOURS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual meeting of the Milford, Mass., Provision Dealers' Association has been held and the following officers elected: George F. Birch, president, and Patrick E. Sweeney, secretary and treasurer. It was voted to close the local markets during June, July, August and September, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights at six o'clock; on Thursdays at noon, and on holidays at ten o'clock in the morning.

BUTCHER NOT A MECHANIC.

A peculiar point of law has been brought out in the suit of the Covington, Ky., Retail Butchers' Association against Henry Wiehebrink, asking for an attachment on his property, part of which consisted of butchers' tools. The butcher resisted the attachment, claiming that they were mechanics' tools, and as such were exempt from attachment under the law. The presiding judge ruled that a butcher is not a mechanic and that therefore a butcher's tools were not a mechanic's tools. The motion to dismiss the attachment was overruled on these grounds.

GROCERY BUTCHERS FINED.

A number of small butchers of Chicago have been jerked into court and fined \$100 each for keeping unsanitary shops. Some fourteen had the fine imposed on them, and others who were hauled up on the same charge asked for a continuance of their cases. A severe tongue-lashing was added by the judge, who claimed that any butcher who did not keep his shop in a sanitary condition was an undesirable citizen. Nearly all of those fined were small dealers who kept grocery shops and ran meats as a side line.

TO HANDLE CONTRARY CUSTOMERS.

The contrary customer may be a good one. Every man, wholesaler or retailer, has his contrary customers, who seem to take the opposite side of every argument used to sell them goods, and disgust the salesman by their continual croaking about their inability to use the goods he tells them are selling well to other people.

This is merely a habit, in most cases, and can be worked to the advantage of the salesman very often if the right tactics are used. At least one good salesman uses the following method to advantage: When he is sure he has hold of a contrary customer, who is bound to buy everything under protest, he makes it a point to show that customer the merchandise he has to offer in a way which makes his contrariness force a sale. For instance, he will say: "Here is something I want to show you, but hardly think it will please your customers. Mr. blank has been buying a lot of it, but he tells me that he has a line of customers who place a great deal of confidence in his judgment, and pay him the price for the goods when he says they are right. These goods are strictly first quality and can be recommended to the highest class of trade, but of course it is probable that the people in your section will not take to them."

This salesman is of course talking to a retailer, and the contrary instinct of the buyer will make him feel like buying, just to show the salesman that his customers also have a good opinion of his judgment. The retailer can do the same thing by letting the customer feel that he thinks the goods are a little too high priced to suit, but that he wanted to show, through special friendliness, what some of the best customers were buying.

MEAT LAW IN MILWAUKEE.

The meat ordinance which was drawn up by the health commissioner of Milwaukee, Wis., has been recommended for passage by the council committee on health. The intention of the ordinance is not only to insure the public a pure meat supply, but also to protect butchers against those who offer for sale unclean or diseased meats.

At the hearing which was held the Retail Marketmen's Association was represented by a committee composed of President Hubert Somer, John F. Linehan, Joseph Seng, Charles Munkwitz and Fred Mansz. The commission merchants were also represented by a committee. That the butchers are heartily in favor of the ordinance was evidenced by the support which these committees gave in suggestions to the officials and their endorsement of the ordinance with a few minor changes.

The ordinance provides that each market shall be licensed at a nominal fee, the license being revocable for failure to comply with the regulations. Additional meat inspectors will be installed in addition to the present force. A feature is the requirement that these inspectors must be veterinarians.

ROYALTY A BAD CUSTOMER.

It is reported that at least one butcher is mixed up in royalty, but not in a way which he would probably select had he the choice. The royal house of Portugal is the debtor in the case and the butcher is out just \$210 because he allowed his royal masters credit without investigating their standing. It can be seen from this that butchers in the United States are not the only sufferers from the credit nuisance. Now, if the butchers of Portugal were fashioned on the pattern of a number of the American brethren they would band themselves together and establish a credit department, whose duty it would be to look up all delinquent royalties and nobilities, and report them to all of the dealers as customers to fight shy of. It would be a strange sight, however, to see the royal household heading the blacklist.

TEXAS BUTCHERS IN CONVENTION.

The convention of the Texas State Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, which is to be held on June 9 and 10 at Fort Worth, will undoubtedly be the biggest thing of its kind ever held in the State. A new feature of the affair which is interesting the retail merchants of Texas in general is the plans which are being formulated for the establishment of a Retail Merchants' Association which shall include all kinds of merchants in Texas. The butchers' convention is to be attended by some six or seven hundred delegates, who will remain in the city the two days and will participate in the parade which is being arranged in their honor.

Watch page 48 for business chances and equipment bargains.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of George Warren at Oskaloosa, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

H. Strauss & Son, of New York City, N. Y., have incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock, to deal in meats and provisions. H. Strauss, 73 E. 19th street, and R. and Rosie Strauss, of 51 E. 63rd street, are the incorporators.

James Wilson will open his new meat market at Jamestown, N. Y., this week.

The meat market of Johnson & Bliss at Athol, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

Charles Mehrten will re-open his meat market at Lincoln, Ill.

The meat market of Gus Steinberg at Park Rapids, Minn., has been re-opened.

The meat market of H. Sinn at 1403 Lexington avenue, New York City, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of C. A. Patton at Wray, Colo., has been destroyed by fire.

August Auer has purchased his partner's interest in the meat business at Adams, Mass.

S. Rosenbaum has opened a new meat market at Muskegon Heights, Mich.

C. Groubach has closed up his meat market at Hamilton, O.

W. H. Lovelette is erecting a new building at Richford, Vt., to be used by him as a meat market.

T. Pruiett has purchased the meat market of A. Karas at Tecumseh, Neb.

W. Weible has purchased the interest of B. P. Allhouse in the meat market of Thompson & Allhouse at Potterville, Mich.

C. Knox and A. Callan have purchased the Pioneer meat market at Suisun, Calif., from J. A. Wilson.

Henry M. Legate, doing business as the Legate Beef Company at 603½ Main street, Springfield, Mass., has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

J. W. Schmitte has purchased the meat business of J. H. Matthews at Altoona, Pa.

The Butchers' Association of Lowell, Mass., held their annual banquet on Tuesday of last week. Some two hundred and fifty members and guests were present.

John Franz has sold out his Queen City meat market at Beloit, Kan., to Allen & Penquite.

H. R. Harshbarger has purchased the meat

business of Rich Brothers at Sedan, Kas.

F. W. Smith has succeeded to the entire management of the Eleventh avenue market of Smith & Son, at Winfield, Kas.

Fred Walter has engaged in the meat business at Lane, Kas.

W. E. Graham has retired from the management of the City Meat Market at Ponca City, Okla.

Mills & Orme have purchased the meat business of Jeff Ford at Anadarko, Okla.

O. P. Butler has bought back the meat market at Chanute, Kas., he recently sold to W. W. Fry.

W. A. Myers has sold out his West Side Meat Market at Almena, Kas., to John Bantam.

F. C. Davis has disposed of the meat market he recently purchased at Bird City, to Berry Bros.

Morgan & Dutton have sold out their meat market at Concordia, Kas., to John and Will Gaudreau.

Chas. E. Holden has sold out his meat market at Wichita, Kas., to G. K. Davidson.

F. Whitman has succeeded to the meat business of Whitman & Hardt at Springfield, Ore.

Henry Zutz has purchased the meat business of L. E. Hill at Vale, Ore.

Miller & Benson have succeeded to the meat market of Farr & Deegan at Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

T. W. Robinson has engaged in the meat business at Burley, Ida.

Henry Broder has purchased the meat market of Coates & Jewell at Albany, Ore.

W. W. Brim has engaged in the meat business at Heyburn, Ida.

C. L. Parrish has purchased the City Meat Market at Sand Point, Ida., from Nelson & Workman.

Louis Earwin has sold out his meat market at Bonner Ferry, Ida., to Frank Simeron of Kalispell.

R. Metzner has sold out his meat market at Elberton, Wash., to M. D. Overby.

Revier & Kiekenapp are engaging in the meat business at Spirit Lake, Ida.

C. F. Elwell has purchased the meat market of F. T. Staulek at Sultan, Wash., and now has the entire meat business of the town.

Luke & Sons have sold out their butcher shop at Weiser, Ida., to Dickinson & Korup.

George Sellers has purchased the butcher shop at Ragan, Ore.

Turner Pruitt has purchased the meat business of Albert Karas at Elk Creek, Neb.

The Gartner-Strasheim Company has succeeded Gartner Bros. in the meat and grocery business at Lincoln, Neb.

Stephens & Harter have engaged in the meat business at Stockham, Neb.

A. La France, a grocer and meat dealer at Adams, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,851.61 and assets of \$1,600.

The meat market of Jacob Cramer at Duquesne, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

G. A. Grounds will establish a provision store at North Adams, Mass.

The master butchers of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., held a largely attended special meeting on May 26th to discuss most important trade topics.

McGinley Bros., No. 370 Scott street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have put new meat blocks in their shop, furnished by R. F. Randall & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

John S. Hartman, No. 174 Scott street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., opened up a new shop five months ago and is building up a nice business.

Rauschers, Hoeschelle & Dippe, No. 47 East Market street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have purchased an Electric cash register. Instead of turning the handle it will now be "Push the Button."

C. E. Bone, No. 337 Adams avenue, Scranton, Pa., is holding the trade in home-made sausages. His delivery wagons are on the go from morning till night.

Charles Maurer, No. 243 South Main avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., president of the Master Butchers' Association of Luzerne Co., Pa., is contemplating spending a few days at the Thousand Islands. He will return by June 16th, in time for the association's smoker.

George W. McKim has retired from the meat business at Steubenville, O.

Owen & Parkhouse have rebuilt their meat market at Wyoming, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire.

The Grand Central Market Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by R. W. Dunn, C. J. Monahan and C. E. Byrne.

Michael Leideman, a leading meat dealer at Pittsburgh, Pa., died at his home last week.

The National Beef Company of Darby, Pa., has discontinued its meat market at this place.

The Independent Beef Company of New York will open a new meat market at White Plains, N. Y.

The meat market of Charles Moore, at 319 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

Woodward's meat market at Ossian, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

A. G. Oster has opened a new meat market at Utica, N. Y.

The butcher shop of John Muzevitch at East Youngstown, O., has been destroyed by fire.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. Bloch & Company, butchers at 324 Columbus avenue, New York City, N. Y.

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Branches—London, Hamburg, Montreal, P. Q.; Christchurch, N. Z.; Sidney, N. S. W.

New York Section

General Sales Manager Howard of the S. & S. Company was in New England this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 23 averaged 9.83 cents per pound.

Eugene Bloch, who conducted one of the finest meat shops in the fashionable section of Columbus avenue, has gone out of business.

Simon Hatch, one of the oldest wholesale meat and poultry commission men in West Washington Market, failed this week after a career of 30 years in the market.

J. S. Dawley, in charge of the beef sales department in New York for the S. & S. Company, returned to his desk at headquarters this week after several weeks' illness following a painful operation.

Wellington Leavitt, head cattle buyer for Swift & Company, was in New York this week looking over the consumptive end of what is a very tough proposition just now. He expressed a decided preference for his job as compared to that of a beef sales manager just at this time.

Although strong pressure was brought to bear on Governor Hughes by the agricultural interests, the Smith bob veal bill has been vetoed. This bill made the seizing of contraband bob veal the only penalty inflicted on the shipper or slaughterer. No fine could therefore be imposed had the bill become a law.

Fred Dietz, the calfskin expert who looks after the business of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Company and disposes of its product, was very proud of the dividend and premium declared by his company at last week's annual meeting. This organization is a shining example of what co-operation will do when conservatively and conscientiously conducted.

Guy Osbourne, a sheep salesman for Armour & Company, at Fort Greene Market, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Osbourne was an old-timer in the trade and very well known. He was at one time manager of Swift's East Side Market, and was the predecessor of Manager Isaac Stiefel in the S. & S. small-stock department at the New York plant.

J. L. Van Neste, the poultry expert of the Conron Bros. Company, who has been in the Southwest rounding up the stuff for his company, got caught in the flood at Dallas, Texas, on Monday, and sent a very damp telegram into the home office appealing for some one to please send him a dry shirt. Van

is a good swimmer, so it is presumed he escaped from the high water.

The Queens Borough Butchers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. C. Sluiter; vice-president, Thomas Dowling, Jr.; recording secretary, George W. Pople; financial secretary, Philip Ferris; treasurer, Chas. Fairbrother; sergeant-at-arms, George Bruehle; board of governors—A. C. Sluiter, William Fairbrother, Henry Schloo and Charles Krupp.

An important test on the shipping of bob veal has been tried in New York City in the case of the United States against Joseph Schultz of Orange County. This is the first case of its kind to be tried in New York City. After listening to the testimony of some twenty witnesses the jury retired and brought in a disagreement. It is planned to try the case again in the next term of the United States District Court.

NATIONAL POULTRY TRADE MEETING.

On Wednesday of this week the National Poultry and Game Association held their third annual meeting at the New York Mercantile Exchange. A small representation was present, but they were full of enthusiasm for the work which the association has undertaken. Great interest was manifested in the proposed work of the association in determining the effect of cold storage on poultry and eggs. As stated in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, support is being solicited to obtain funds for the carrying out of the experiments by the University of Illinois.

President Harry Dowie in his address laid particular stress on the unfairness of the railroads in raising the rates to shippers. He called attention to the fact that the matter is one which should be investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Harry Dowie, president; H. A. Emerson, first vice-president; Fred S. Mead, second vice-president; W. F. Priebe, third vice-president; Hugo Josephy, treasurer; George G. Brown, secretary. Executive Committee—Harry Dowie, chairman; Hugo Josephy, H. T. Pond, W. G. Carter, W. D. Edson, H. A. Emerson, Fred S. Mead, W. F. Priebe, George G. Brown, A. R. Loomis. Directors—Harry Dowie, Hugo Josephy, George G. Brown, William T. Hance, William J. Farrell, W. D. Edson, S. Tudor, W. T. S. White, Jacob Hoehn, H. A. Emerson.

BASEBALL IN THE MEAT TRADE.

The baseball bug has attacked the men in the wholesale meat concerns of New York and they are all "fans." Athletics have been dormant in meat circles for a long time, and it was therefore surprising how quickly the challenge of the S. & S. general office team, published in The National Provisioner, was

responded to. The Nelson Morris men have taken up the challenge and are forming a team to play the S. & S. men on June 6. The S. & S. Jamaica team wants a game for June 13, and the men from all the houses in Manhattan Market are forming a team which will play the S. & S. men on June 7.

All this enthusiasm has scared the S. & S. players, who thought they had an easy pennant. Now that so much opposition is turning up they are beginning to go over their material with a fine tooth comb to make up a stronger nine. They claim to have plenty of stars, however, and feel confident that they can keep on top—provided the umpire is not too severe.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, last Saturday afternoon the S. & S. Company's office team trounced a team from the Manhattan and Empire branches. For eight innings the branch team tried hard to get a run across the plate, but in vain, as they were balked at every turn by Pitcher Richter of the office team, who was in fine form and had complete control of the situation all the time. He struck out 15 men on the opposing team. In the ninth inning he let up a little, also his team mates, and allowed their opponents totally half a dozen runs. In the meantime the office team were scoring as they pleased and soon had a commanding lead. The hitting of the team was the principal feature, everybody getting one or more hits to his credit.

EMPLOYEES ARE PARTNERS.

In its recent anniversary edition the New York World published an interesting article concerning a profit-sharing system followed by the Conron Bros. Co., the big meat, poultry, game and produce commission firm. Concerning the success of this plan and the solution it found for many business difficulties, the article says:

The co-operative feature, whereby the employees share in the profits, was decided upon by Joseph and John Conron when they started business in old West Washington Market some seventeen years ago and the results have justified the experiment. Joseph Conron knew what it meant to hold the interest of employees. He had served his employer faithfully as a young man and appreciated the needs and wants of those depending on a salary.

The Conron brothers started on a modest scale, and had no conception of the proportions to which their venture was to grow. About \$150,000 working capital was invested at the beginning; now \$1,000,000 working capital is required to handle the orders, aggregating between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 annually.

Within six years after being established in Washington Market the brothers had to move to larger quarters, selecting the location then known as No. 11 Bloomfield street. This property was needed by New York City a few years later to construct piers on North River below Twenty-third street and the business headquarters had to be moved again. An exceptionally good location was secured at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street. The concern got control of the block extending to Fourteenth street and now leases part of the property. In 1893 a branch

